The Centre Reporter.

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NOT DOUBTEUL

REPUBLICAN CLAIMS THAT WON'T CARRY.

Hanna Claims that Have been Made.—The Doubtful States Will Go for Bryan. —McKinley's Speech in the House.

Mr. Bryan's managers have assurances which are as positive as it is possible to make them in advance of the actual announcement of the vote, that Delaware, West Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky, all of which are being claimed by the Republicans, are as safe for Bryan as Georgia and Florida are. It is just as well known to Mark Hanna as it is to the Democratic managers that McKinley will get no electoral votes from the south, but he is keeping up his claims with the hope that it will help him to stem the Bryan tide that is rapidly rising in the Middle West and which is threatening to sweep everything, even McKinley's own state, before it.

Many Democrats would like to know by what process of reasoning President Cleveland arrives at the conclusion that it is not "consistent with strict propriety to mingle actively in the pending campaign" (these are his own words) and then writes in the same letter his commendation of the bolting Democrats to be read at a gold meeting at which a member of his cabinet, —Secretary Morton—was the principal speaker. They would also like to know the sort of propriety which allows the President to write in favor of gold and the members of his cabinet to write and speak in favor of gold without affecting their official status, but which makes working for silver cost minor Federal officials their positions. And while they are at it they would be glad to know if President Cleveland does not consider it actively mingling in the campaign to be holding consultations in the White House to devise means for keeping Democrats from voting for the regular Democratic ticket, as he has been doing since he returned to Washington. They do, if he does not. It would seem to most people that President Cleveland is quite as actively mingling in the present campaign, against Bryan; as he did in either of the three campaigns in which he was the Democratic candidate, in his own behalf. That word "mingle" must have been carefully chosen, for Mr. Cleveland has not been a mingler, as most people understand the term, since he was first elected President.

Senator Faulkner says of the reported boast of the Republicans that they have money enough to buy up the doubtful states this year: "I have never known an election in any state to be carried by the purchase of votes and I do not think one will be carried that way this fall. The opportunities to use money effectively have all passed, as all the large combinations have been completed. I do not believe that the lack of money will prevent the Democrats getting out their full vote on election day. This is a campaign in which the people are sufficiently interested in the result to come out themselves."

In the House, on May 7, 1890, Mr. McKinley made a speech in which he used the following language: "When merchandise is the cheapest, men are the poorest, and the most depressing experience in the history of our country—aye, in all human history—have been when everything was the lowest and cheapest, measured by gold, for everything was then the highest and dearest measured by labor."

Senator Butler, Chairman of the Populist National Committee has given out his first estimate of the result of the election. He gives Bryan 232 electoral votes without drawing on Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Delaware or Ohio, in all of which he thinks Bryan has an equal chance to win.

Reports from the Pacific coast are all one way—for Bryan. The Secretary of the Democratic State Committee of California, writes that the state is sure for Bryan by a very large majority, and Mr. C. Cole, of Los Angeles, in the same state, says in a letter to Senator Faulkner: "This state will give a very large majority for Bryan. I think more than 50,000. It cannot be figured at less. You need not waste the party energy by sending speakers out here. While we would like to see and hear them, we do not need them. Don't scatter. Break the enemie's lines." The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Oregon writes that a poll of the state has been taken and that Bryan's majority will certainly exceed 4,000 and may go as high as 10,000, while the Secretary of the Union Bimetallic Party of the same State, says: "I see no reason to doubt that Bryan will win this state by from 5,000 to 10,000."

Secretary Edgerton, of the Populist National Committee, who was for several years Chairman of the Populist State Committee of Nebraska, and who is thoroughly posted on existing conditions in that state, says Bryan will get 70,000 Populist votes, 40,000 Democratic votes, 10,000 silver Republican votes and 3,000 Prohibitionist votes, a total of 123,000, while McKinley will get 80,000 Republican votes and 5,000 gold Democratic votes and that 4 out of the 6 Congressional districts will certainly elect silver men.

Signs of Good Water.

The signs of good water are—that it soon heats and cools; that in summer it is cold, and in winter has a slight degree of warmth; that a drop dried upon a white handkerchief leaves behind not the slightest stain; and that it has neither taste nor smell. It is also a sign of good water, that, when boiled, it is sooner heated, and afterwards cools sooner than another; but this sign is not near so infallible as the judgment that may be formed of the quality of water by the feel. A hard or soft water is a water the particles of which adhere more or less closely to one another. The weaker their adhesion, the less they resist the touch, and they produce less sensation in the hand, because they may be much more easily separated. Hard water renders the skin rough, but soft water smooth. The former cannot boil meat or vegetables tender, which the latter do without any difficulty.—Ex.

Watch for Him.

A man representing himself as a member of the board of pension examiners is going about soliciting applications for increase of pensions, in several adjoining counties, and telling old soldiers that the act of assembly granting peddler's license to veterans of the war will be repealed at the next session of the Legislature, urging them to immediately apply for a license which he agrees to furnish for $1. The act of assembly says that a member of the board as well as the court must give such license upon application without charge. A soldier having a pension certificate is not required to have a certificate from the board of examiners in order to apply for an increase.

Under Different Circumstances.

A boy can sit still on a sled six inches square, tied to a sleigh going eight miles an hour, who could't sit still on a sofa five minutes for a dollar. A man will sit on an inch edge of a board fence and talk politics for three hours. Put him in a church pew forty minutes and he gets nervous, twists, turns and goes to sleep. A man will fill his mouth with tobacco until the juice of it runs down his chin, but a hair in his butter kills him.

How Editors Carry Their Money

An exchange says men have various ways of carrying their money. Butchers, grocers and bakers carry it in a crumpled wad. Bankers in nice clean bills laid out in full lengths in a morocco pocket book. Brokers always fold their bills twice. The young business man carries his money in his vest pocket, while the sporting man carries his in his trousers pocket. Farmers and drovers carry theirs in their inside pocket. Editors carry theirs in other people's pockets.

Will Erect a New Steel Bridge.

The old Columbia bridge which spanned the Susquehanna river between Columbia and Wrightsville, blown down by the recent storm, will be torn down and a new steel bridge erected there instead. The Pennsylvania railroad company has decided to sell the material in the old bridge, the purchaser being compelled to clean up all the debris.

Fall and Winter Millinery.

I have just received a large assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery goods, consisting of Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Tam-o-shanters, fancy feathers, and the latest novelties in trimmings, also a nice selection of Pattern Hats to select from. All are invited to come and see them and buy.

MRS. MYRA C. ISHLER,
Tusseyville.

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

—The knack of looking well is due principally to the clothing one wears; to dress well does not necessarily mean that one must own a silver mine or have a "corner" on gold. Inquire at the Philadelphia Branch—what they don't know about fitting you out nobbily and at a low figure no one else knows.

OUR NOMINEES.

WE dare not loose sight of our excellent county ticket. If ever a set of nominees deserved the support of honest voters it is the ticket framed by the Democracy of this county and to be voted for at the November election.

Surely every tax-payer will see it his duty to vote for Messrs. Schofield and Foster for Assembly, in view of the scandalous record we printed recently proving that Harry Curtin and Phil Womelsdorf voted wholesale for increasing salaries that should have been lowered; voting for the creation of new and useless offices with fat salaries; voting in favor of creating new clerkships for political loafers, and voting for the notorious pipe-line bill by which the Standard monopoly fleeced the people out of hundreds of thousands of dollars in raising the price of coal oil.

Surely no honest tax-payer will vote to re-elect Womelsdorf and Curtin. Better things are to be expected from Schofield and Foster; their fidelity to the interests of the suffering masses will be questioned by none who know these gentlemen. They should have every voter's support as a rebuke of the late infamous legislature.

Daniel Heckman and P. H. Meyer are nominees for county commissioners. These gentlemen hail from two of the oldest and best known families of this county—the good, old, honest stock, that helped clear the forests, to build our churches and school houses, build our roads and paid large taxes into the treasuries. The names of Meyer and Heckman always passed as the synonym for probity and philanthropy and these, our nominees, are chips of the good old blocks, who perpetuate the excellent names of their ancestors. With these honest, hardfisted and intelligent farmers in the head business office of the county, the interests of the tax-payers of Centre county will be in safe hands. Heckman and Meyer! you can't find a safer team anywhere.

W. M. Cronister, for Sheriff—what a royal Sheriff he will make, comes from the lips of all and it is the truth. He is the embodiment of good nature, good looks, good qualifications, good manners, all needed to grace a governer's chair, but his modesty only permits him to ask his fellow citizens to elect him as Sheriff of Centre county. There isn't a bad word in Cronister; there isn't a blemish on his character; there isn't a question about his qualifications or Democracy; he is one of those men whom you like at first sight and like the better the oftener you meet him. Centre county will be proud of Sheriff Cronister and he will be a credit to that important office. He will go in with a big vote—as he deserves—Cronister is admired by all.

C. A. Weaver, for Treasurer, is on par with his associates on the ticket, and his name helps to make the centre strong. He is a young man of good reputation, qualified for the position named and entirely trustworthy in whose hands the public funds will be safe. As a farmer, clerk, deputy sheriff and in other pursuits he has proven honest and efficient, and in filling the office of Treasurer he will prove that no mistake has been made by his nomination.

Geo. W. Rumbarger, for Register, of his efficiency and good qualities we speak elsewhere in connection with a his picture furnished by a friend.

J. C. Harper, for Recorder, is so well known to every man, woman and child in this county, that he needs no introduction; as a former first-class Prothonotary he became very popular and his friends are legion. He has the amiability of a duke, and the qualifications to fill all the offices in the courthouse and not break down. He is an indefatigable worker and knows how to get votes. A more clever gentleman is hard to find.

Frank Hess, for Auditor, is one of the handsomest and most genial and popular young business men of Philipsburg. He is a gentleman of superior business qualifications, sound judgment and an excellent accountant, all the qualities so essential in an Auditor.

B. F. Kister, the other nominee for Auditor, is one of Millheim's unflinching young Democrats; an industrious shoemaker; well-read and intelligent, a self-made man standing in the highest esteem in all that section and of clean character.

For Coroner, Dr. W. W. Irwin; for Surveyor, J. H. Wetzel; these two names make a safe foundation for the rest of the ticket to stand on. The winding up is as good as the top and centre. From top to bottom the above ticket is deserving a unanimous election.

—REPORTER for the campaign 20 cents.

A HUN KILLED

THREE HUNGARIANS HUNT WITH ONE GUN.

They Had Been the Best of Friends.—The Coroner's Jury Brings in a Verdict of Murder.

Sunday afternoon, October 11th, a murder, or an accidental killing, was committed near Snow Shoe, this county, which created great excitement. Three Hungarians, whose names could not be learned, and who were in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Coal company, left Sugar Camp, a suburban village of Snow Shoe, on a hunting expedition. There was only one gun among the three men, and it was carried by a man who walked ahead of the owner. Coming to the forks of the road near Snow Shoe, a difference of opinion arose as to which highway they should follow. Finally the owner of the weapon said to the man carrying it, "Give me the gun." The man wheeled around and said "Take it." As he did so the weapon was discharged, the owner receiving the full load in the left shoulder near the neck. He expired in about half a minute.

The man who held the gun immediately left and up to Wednesday morning had not been captured. The third man, badly frightened, came back to Snow Shoe and made known the shooting. An inquest was held. The only statement given was that related by the third Hungarian, and from what can be learned his testimony was not very clear—whether his companion shot the dead man intentionally or whether the weapon was accidentally discharged. The jury, however, rendered a verdict of murder. The two men had always been good friends and were apparently on peaceable terms at the time of the shooting. The dead man had been at Snow Shoe for several years. He had a wife and two children in the old country, one of the latter, a daughter, now being on her way to this country to join her father. The deceased was about 40 years old. The man who did the shooting has been here only a short time.—*Daily News.*

Odd Fellows' Orphanage at Sunbury.

The twenty-six counties of Pennsylvania forming the district which will patronize the Odd Fellows' Orphan Home at Sunbury are Potter, Cambria, Clinton Centre, Tioga, Lycoming, Union, Snyder, Juniata, Perry, Northumberland and part of Dauphin, Monroe, Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Carbon, Wayne Pike, Monroe and Mifflin. In these counties are almost four hundred lodges with a total membership of forty thousand.

A Good Contribution.

The minister had preached a good begging sermon and concluded with these words: "I don't want any one to contribute who has not paid their newspaper subscription, for editors need the money as much as the heathen do." He had a good contribution for no one wanted to publicly acknowledge that he had not paid the printer.

Defines a Church Fair.

A Maine man who has studied church fairs pretty carefully thus defines them: "A church fair is a place where we spend more money than we can afford for things we do not want, in order to please people whom we do not like and to help the heathens, who are happier than we are.

Damage Case Settled.

A. W. Potter, esq., of Selinsgrove, received $14,000 in settlement of his claim against the railroad company for injuries sustained in the Kreamer accident. The claim of Miss Mollie Burns, who lost a limb at the same time, has also been settled.

Dedication Announcement Withdrawn.

The appointment for dedication service of Trinity Reformed church at Centre Hall on October 25th, is withdrawn on account of not being able to complete arrangements.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—The Philadelphia Branch in Temple Court, Bellefonte, leads in all that pertains to gentlemen's attire. They have made a study of their customers' wants and know exactly how to please you in quality, style and price.

GARFIELD FOR SILVER.

Brother of the Dead President Opposed to the Gold Standard.

Thomas Garfield, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, a brother of the late President Garfield, has addressed the following open letter to Chairman E. C. Watkins, of the union silver central committee:

"Dear Sir: I am diametrically opposed to allowing England or any European power, or any other power, to be consulted or to dictate in any way our financial policy. I am in favor of using gold and silver equally as money, and treated alike at our mints. I am in favor of capital, but am opposed to having capitalists hoarding their money in a national bank vault, or investing it in government bonds. I want capital put where it will do work.

"I was proud to be a Republican when Republican principles were voiced by Abraham Lincoln, President Grant, John A. Logan and James A. Garfield, but I am opposed to having the principles of the Republican party voiced by the banker bond holders of Lombard and Wall streets, through their agent, Mark Hanna. I am an American, hence I am opposed to consulting any other power in our American policy, especially in finances.

"Thomas Garfield."

Coin and Patriotism.

Ten million dollars according to our McKinley contemporary, the New York World, is the amount that Boss Hanna has taxed the trusts for the purposes of the campaign for "honest money." It is a magnificent sum, but really not too much considering the favors the trusts will get should McKinley be elected. And besides the ten millions, with heavy interest, will all be collected from the people in the event of the Republican success. The contributions are merely sprats thrown out into the sea of politics in expectation of catching the whales of profit. Of course, if its great corruption fund fails of its object, if not enough votes can be bought and bulldozed to defeat Mr. Bryan, the trusts will be out the ten millions and a good deal more, for a Democratic victory, and not a Cleveland swindle. With Bryan as president, in spite of the corrupting wealth of the trusts and the whole money power of the country, it will be very cold weather for the opulent gentlemen who have come to regard the United States government as an agency whose main business should be to fill their pockets. The issue now up is a straight one between coin and patriotism, money and manhood.

A Station Agent Wedded.

Mr. A. Newton Bitner, the popular station agent at Paddy Mountain tunnel, was married a few days ago to Miss Goodlander, of Weikert. The bride and groom took a wedding tour to Atlantic City, and other Eastern points, and upon their return were tendered a reception by the bride's brother at Weikert, which was largely attended. A number of presents were showered upon the bride. She is a very popular young lady and Newt. is to be congratulated upon his choice.

The Ox Roast.

Today Millheim is in her element and the town will be filled with prominent Democrats from all parts of the county. A big ox will be roasted and it is expected that thousands will attend the barbacue. The day and evening will be devoted to addresses, which will be delivered by men prominent in public life in this district and abroad.

Presbyterian Services.

There will be services in the Presbyterian church at Centre Hall next Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock and in the evening at 7 o'clock, Rev. Hugh Kane, of Scotch Hill, Pa., who is attending the Presbyterian Synod at Bellefonte will hold the services.

Opens Today.

The Presbyterian synod meets in Bellefonte for the first session today, Thursday. The attendance of ministers and delegates will be large.

Millinery.

Do not forget to go to Mrs. C. B. Boobs for your Fall hat or bonnet, as that is the place to buy cheap. Every one is invited to come and see the new goods.

Is it not surprising that nearly every household in the country should be acquainted with the merits, virtues, and the healthful properties of Hires Rootbeer? For years it has been the standard drink of those who enjoy a delicious temperance beverage. It tones up the system, helps nature, and is just what all need in hot weather. A package makes five gallons. Sold everywhere. Refreshing to tired paraders in the Campaign.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50

POTTERS MILLS.

Political Meetings the Order of the Day in This Vicinity.

Politics is all the rage; we have had two meetings in our town this season; one free silver and a Prohibition, they were both well attended by the citizens of the town.

The farmers of this community have been very busy with their apple and corn crops, storing them away for winter use.

Mr. Crotzer, of Centre Hall, is supplying the power for the corn husker at Alex. McCoys, with his engine.

Miss Bertha Armstrong, of this place, is visiting with friends at Bellefonte.

William McCormick, who has been on the sick list is improving.

The Potters Mills band has been well patronized by the politicians; they have attended all the meetings on this side of the valley except the Prohibitionist.

LINDEN HALL.

Interesting Items Gathered for Our Readers.

William Zeigler accompanied by his lady friend, Miss Mollie Hettinger visited friends and relatives in Aaronsburg over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gettig and daughter, of Altoona, formerly of this place, were visiting at the homes of Mr Henry Meyers, of Boalsburg, and Mrs. Elizabeth Gettig of this place, over Sunday.

Mrs. John Wagner in company with her niece Miss Marion Rossman, of Tusseyville, called at the home of Frank Tharp on Thursday last.

Miss Sadie Lee, of Tusseyville, was the guest of her sister Mrs. Philip Bradford, of this place on Sabbath last.

A number of our people attended the funeral of our aged father Weber, of Boalsburg, which took place on Saturday last.

Rev. Deitzel and wife were the guests of Cyrus Durst and family over Sunday; we are glad to see Rev. Deitzell looking so well after his long illness.

Some of our people attended the K. L. of C. E. Convention at Tusseyville and report it a success.

Mrs. Ezra Tressler spent Monday last at Oak Hall.

The farmers are busy gathering apples which seem to be a drug on the market this year.

What England Thinks About It.

The following is an editorial from the London Financial News (leading financial paper of the world:) "There is a plain moral in the remark that if the United States would venture to cut herself adrift from Europe and take outright to silver, she would have all America and Asia at her back and the command of the market of both continents. The barrier of gold would be more fatal than any barrier of a custom house. The bond of silver would be stronger than any bond of free trade There can be no doubt about it that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis tomorrow, British trade would be ruined before the year was out. Every American would be protected, not only at home, but in every other market.

Of course the United States would suffer to a certain extent through having to pay her obligations abroad in gold, but the loss of exchange under this head would be a mere drop in the bucket as compared to the profit reaped from the markets of South America and Asia, to say nothing of Europe. The marvel is that the United States has not long ago seized the opportunity. It has been a piece of luck that it has never occurred to America to scoop us out of the world's markets by going on a silver basis, and it might serve us right if, irritated by the contemptible apathy of our government toward the silver problem, the Americans retaliated by freezing out gold. It could be easily done."

Died at Bellefonte.

On Tuesday morning Isaac Haupt, a well known citizen of Bellefonte, died at the home of his son at Roopsburg. Deceased was aged about 65 years and leaves a family of three children. He will be buried on Friday forenoon in the Union cemetery.

Well Seasoned.

Over in Huntingdon county an old lady boasts of dried sweet apples 20 years old. These she never draws on unless when she cooks that royal dish, "schnitz un knep."

Store Sold.

Smith Bro's have sold their Madisonburg store to their father, Isaac Smith, of this place, who will continue the business at the same place.

—REPORTER for the campaign 20 cents.

THE NEWS.

Bishop W. D. Walker, of North Dakota, has been elected bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Western New York.——In Logansport, Ind., St. Michael's College burned to the ground. Loss, $70,000; insurance, $35,000. Sixty-five students had matriculated.——Joseph Wickss, son of Judge Wickes, of Baltimore, has been awarded the contract of a sewerage plan by the highway committee of York. The bid was $2,400——The National Association of Life Underwriters held its seventh annual session at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, with about 150 members present.——At Peoria, Ill., the building occupied by the Parson's Horological Institute and the Ide Manufacturing Company was nearly destroyed by fire. Loss, about $100,000; insurance $136,000——George Venderbeck, a young man whose home is in Utica, N. Y., was found dead in bed in Easton, Pa. Excessive cigarette smoking is the supposed cause of his death.——The man who murdered Mrs. Baumie last week at Maryville, Mo., has been captured. He gives the name of Ezra Rosco and has confessed. A lynching party is being formed at Arkoe.——The elegant passenger steamer Columbia struck a rock near Red House, on the Ohio River and sank almost immediately. The passengers escaped in yawls. The steamer was valued at between $14,000 and $15,000.——At the conference of the Mormon Church all the authorities of the church were sustained with the exception of Apostle Moses Thatcher whose name was omitted from the list for failing to take counsel before accepting nomination for a political office.

The steamship City of Richmond, which arrived at Key West from Miami, reports the British steamship, Springwell, of about 1,500 tons, without cargo, ashore on Elbow Reef, about 120 miles from Key West.——H. M. Whitney, of Boston, has closed a deal for the purchase of the Halifax (N. S.) Gas Company's stock, plant, &c., by the People's Heat and Light Company. Three hundred thousand dollars was the price paid for the old gas company's stock.——Receiver Chauncey B. Rogers, of Class "A" of the Equitable Aid Union, has issued his notice of assessment to those liable for the debts of that class. In the supreme jurisdiction, the States of Virginia, Minnesota, California and several Eastern States, are assessed from $5 to $40, according to the amount of insurance carried.——The 28th meeting of the North American Bee Keepers Association is in session at the Chapel of the University of Nebraska. The question of amalgamating the National Bee Keepers Union and the North American Bee Keepers' Association will be considered with a prospect that it may be accomplished.

DESTITUTION IN FLORIDA.

Sufferers by the Hurricane Without Food or Shelter—Help Needed.

A depatch from Jacksonville, Fla. says:—The destruction of property is altogether beyond estimates. The belt of the country devastated extended from Cedar Keys, on the Gulf of Mexico, to the St. Mary's river and is about 115 miles long by 20 miles on the gulf and 60 miles wide on the Georgia boundary. On a large part of this are most of the buildings that were destroyed and many of the people are almost starved and are shelterless. Measures have been taken in various places to organize relief committees and appeals for aid will be sent out to the people of the United States. At a public meeting in Gainesville $350 was subscribed and a resolution passed calling for help from the State treasury. Similar action is expected at several other places.

In the western part of Alachua county, where thousands of people lived—most of them were well-to-do farmers—all of their homes have been destroyed, together with the provisions that they had stored for winter. At Yulee the storm made a cleaner path than at any other point. Not a tree remains standing, every store is down and all parts of buildings were carried for three miles. Goods, such as clothing and dress fabrics, were found five miles away tossed around trees or floating in the Suwannee river. The people have gathered what lumber they could find and with that have made camp in which men, women and children, are being sheltered by the hundreds. Their food is nearly gone.

FOUR STUDENTS CREMATED.

An Indian School of the Choctaw Nation Burns Near Antlers.

At 11 o'clock Sunday night Spencer Academy, located ten miles west of Antlers, I. T., burned to ashes, together with all the furniture and four Choctaw boys burned up in the flames. There names are John Smith, Daniel James, Thomas Kuniotubbis and William Wilson. Those injured are: Alfred Bryan, bruised and burned on the head; Harris Fisher, sprained foot; Colton Bacon, leg sprained; Edward Clark, jawbone broken; Sam Spring, burned on face, head, shoulders and wrist sprained.

The origin of the fire is supposed to be incendiary, as no one was occupying the room in which the fire broke out and there had been no fire in it this season. Superintendent J. B. Jeter, who is in charge of the schools, heard the flames popping, and when he got up the stairway was on fire. He ran on the outside and awakened all the boys, and barely saved his own life. The boys threw their beds out of the windows and jumped to the ground on them. One of the boys who was burned to death was a cripple, and the other three were in rooms where there were no windows. It is said that their moans and groans were heart-sickening in the extreme.

The academy was built by the Choctaw Nation, and 102 boys were there when it burned. Everything is a total loss, as the nation did not carry any insurance. Superintendent Jeter does not know whether the nation is going to rebuild, as it is financially embarrassed and is away behind with the school fund.

BLOODY FIGHT REPORTED.

The Choctaw Troubles Said to Have Resulted Fatally.

An unconfirmed report from Guthrie, O. T., states that a bloody battle between the full breeds and squaw men occurred in the Choctaw country on Horse Creek, in which several squaws and their white husbands were killed.

OUR COMMERCE.

This Year's Figures of Exports and Imports Go Up.

GRAND TOTAL FOR A DECADE

The Bulk of Trade in Buying and Selling Is With the United Kingdom—Japan, China and India do the Least Business.

The imports into and the exports from the United States for 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896 are reviewed in detail in a tabulated statement just compiled by the United States Agricultural Department. The statement also shows that during the ten years ended June 30, last, our total exports amounted to $8,357,077,604; imports for the same period being $7,656,127,784. The total commerce of the United States, including imports and exports, for the decade, was $16,013,205,388, or a yearly average of $1,600,000,000.

Compared with annual average of this ten-year period, the statement says the figures for 1896 show an upward tendency not quite so marked as the gain over 1895, but sufficient to warrent the hope that unless some new disturbing factor arises, the commercial depression of 1894-'95 is a thing of the past, and our commerce, the measure of general prosperity, will soon resume its former dimensions.

During the fiscal year just ended, the American farmers sold to foreign nations $570,000,000 worth of their produce—a gain of $17,000,000 over the preceding year.

The sale abroad of our manufactured products gained $44,000,000 for the year.

It is shown that many of our principal farm products, like cotton, wheat, lard, leaf tobacco, etc., brought smaller returns in foreign markets than in 1895. Wheat, flour, canned beef and pickled pork held their own, while farm animals, corn, fresh beef, hams, oleomargarine, oilcake, fruits and nuts brought better returns than last year.

During the past fiscal year this country sold to the English-speaking people of Europe $406,000,000 worth of merchandise, which is 46 per cent. of our total exports, and we bought from them $170,000,000 worth of goods, or 22 per cent. of the total imports.

All parts of the British empire, in all Continents, brought from the United States $512,000,000 worth of goods, or 58 per cent. of the total exports.

Of the more important countries that bought from the United States more than $500,000 worth of goods during the year Germany, Canada, Italy, British Australasia, British Africa, Japan, Russia and China show decided gains in 1896 over 1893. The United Kingdom shows a gain of 1895, but a falling off from 1894. A very rapid and continuous decline is shown in our exports to Cuba, which dropped from $24,000,000, in 1891, to $20,000,000 in 1894, declined to $13,000,000 in 1895, and amounted to only $7,500,000 in 1896.

The statement continues: "Our total imports during the year were $780,000,000 worth of goods. This was a year's gain of $48,000,000. A considerable falling off is noticeable in the import values of coffee, manufactured silks, India rubber, tea, cotton, laces, goatskins and tin plates. As in exports, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland leads in imports. We obtained from English-speaking nations $259,000,000 worth of merchandise, or 33 per cent. of the total.

"After the United Kingdom, follow in order, Germany, Brazil, France, Canada, Cuba, Japan, Italy, China and British India.

"In shipments to our shores for 1896, nearly all the principal countries show a decline as compared with 1893, the exceptions being Canada, China, Dutch East India, Belgium and Hawaii.

"Our imports from Cuba, which were valued at $79,000,000 in 1893, shrank to $40,000,000 in 1896, or a little over half of the former amount. Mexico dropped from $34,000,000 to $17,000,000.

Compared with 1895, there is a gain in 1896 in the imports from most of the principal countries, the exceptions being Brazil, Cuba, British India, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

UNIQUE TRAIN ROBBING.

A Man Shipped in a Box Worked This Scheme.

In the arrest of Peter Nelson, alias W. T. Johnson, T. W. Parker and J. C. Miller, the Chicago police think they have made a catch that has revealed one of the most unique robbing schemes ever practiced. The scheme was to have a box marked "household goods," but which, in reality, contained a man, shipped from Chicago to some far away city, addressed to W. T. Johnson.

The man in the box, who was supplied with necessary tools, would, when far enough away, come out of the box, fill it with merchandise from the car, make good his escape, while the box would go to its destination laden with merchandise, but ahead of the box would go a message ordering it's immediate return to Chicago. A box thus sent to Chicago from Omaha was found to contain $800 worth of stolen shoes consigned to Kansas by the Cincinnati Shoe Company.

TRAMPS KILLED BY TRAINMEN.

Brakemen Charged With Ruthlessly Murdering Ten Hoboes.

A special dispatch from New Haven says that the police of New York believe that brakemen of the Consolidated Railroad have been ruthlessly murdering tramps caught stealing rides on cars of that line.

It is asserted that 10 bodies, all mangled by being run over by trains, have been found on the tracks of the Consolidated within the last six months. The dispatch states that a man named Moloney, from Brooklyn, was shot twice and thrown from a train by the train hands, but survived his injuries and has given information to the authorities which led to the arrest of a brakeman named Bean.

The latter, according to the story, confessed to the superintendent of police of New Haven that the trainmen made it a practice to kill tramps found on their cars.

WATCHING FILIBUSTERS.

Revenue Cutters Determined That No Expedition Shall Leave the Florida Coast.

The Government has put a strict watch upon Jacksonville to prevent any filibustering expedition from leaving port.

The cruiser Newark, which left Key West last Saturday under sealed orders, is now anchored off St. John's Bar, where a commanding view of the entrance to the river is to be had. The revenue cutters Boutwell and Merrill are anchored in the stream at the foot of Liberty street within 100 yards of the filibustering steamers Three Friends and Commodore, which are tied at the same wharf.

The Merrill arrived from Charleston. Captain Kilgore, of the Boutwell, said that both cutters would remain to prevent a suspected expedition from getting away. The inference was also drawn from his remarks that the stay of the Newark at the mouth of the river will be indefinite.

A statement that the Dauntless would be blown up if it should attempt to leave port, which has been attributed to Captain Kilgore, was addressed to Engineer Devereaux, of the Dauntless, in jest, the two men being old friends. However, Captain Kilgore has positive instructions not to allow any of the alleged filibustering vessels to leave port without permission of the collector of customs, who in turn communicates with the Treasury Department. With such permission the Dauntless left for Brunswick, Ga., to engage in towing.

Besides all this deputy marshals are stationed on the Three Friends and the Commodore, and there is not even a possibility that the anticipated expedition can leave port.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The city of Florence, Ala., has recently paid $125,000 for the water works.

Grapes are selling for half a cent per pound in Monroe county, Mich., the cheapest ever known.

Nearly every working miner around Silver City, Idaho, has contributed a day's pay to the national silver fund

For the first time in forty years the Circuit Court of Logan county, Ky., convened in regular session recently without a murder case on the docket.

In Hicksville, O., recently a wedding party was stormed by tramps, who locked the groom in the smokehouse, ate the wedding supper and stole the marriage license.

A man in Lawrenceville, Ga., recently sold his horse for 25 cents. He had put it up at auction once before, but as he could not get even that sum for it he did not sell.

Prairie schooners bound East are the spectacles to which Nebraskans around Arapahoe are treated now. The people are being forced away from the Southwestern country by drouth.

The extent to which bicycles and electricity are superseding horses is shown nowhere so strikingly as on the Western plains. It is estimated that there are loose herds aggregating 125,000 animals out there.

The annual conference of the M. E. Church South will meet in Hopkinsville, Ky., on the 23d of this month. The first conference after the separation from the M. E. Church North was held in Hopkinsville, October 14 to 20, 1846. Bishop James O. Andrews presided; A. C. DeWitt was secretary. Of the number then present only three are alive.

BOLD ROBBERY OF A BANK.

All the Officers and Customers Held Up.—One Robber Killed.

The First National Bank of Joseph, Wallowa county, Ore., was robbed of $2,000 by three men, one of whom is dead, another badly wounded, while the third is being pursued by a posse of citizens. At the time of the hold-up there were four customers in the bank. Cashier McCully had occasion to go to a vault. When he came back he was confronted with a shotgun in the hands of a robber and told to throw up his hands. The customers had already complied with the request, and McCully did likewise.

One of the robbers leaped over the railing and opened the private door, through which the men were made to pass, and were then lined up against the wall. One robber took his position at the door, and compelled all passers-by to halt and throw up their hands. The third robber went into the vault, taking all the coin and currency, even to nickels, and placed them in a sack. He then demanded from McCully the keys to the private boxes, and ransacked them. By this time the report that the bank was being robbed reached the citizens, several of whom armed themselves and awaited the appearance of the robbers. When they appeared Alexander Donnelly, a young man twenty-five years of age, opened fire and killed one robber instantly and wounded another hitting him twice. The third robber had the sack containing the coin, and succeeded in reaching his horse, which was standing nearby. The dead robber was named Brown, while the one who escaped was Cy Fitzhugh. The wounded robber is unknown.

PTOMAINES IN FISH.

Many Families Stricken From Eating the Poisoned Meat.

Cases of poisoning from eating smoked whitefish continue to be reported. Three deaths thus far have taken place at Merrill, Wis., where Albert Radloff, Gus Krueger and a man whose name is not given, succumbed. Radloff's father and two children of the family are very ill from eating the fish.

Several others in the town are in a critical condition, and although 70 cases of poisoning are reported at Merrill.

Following so closely after the prostration of all the students in Concordia College, in Milwaukee, and the similar affliction of over 50 people at Oshkosh, the news from Merrill is causing quite a panic among fish eaters and dealers. Twenty additional cases are reported from Brotherton, on the east shore of Lake Winnebago, the family of George Weber, consisting of himself, wife and five children, being in a serious condition.

The analysis by the Milwaukee health authorities developed the fact that the fish partaken of at Concordia College contained the poisonous germs called ptomaines. The State Board of Health will investigate the cases at Oshkosh, Brotherton and Merrill.

AWHEEL TO ROB.

Masked Riders Dash Into a Bank and kill Two Men.

ESCAPE WITH $1,000 CASH.

They Swooped Down Upon the Little Town of Sherburne, Minn., and Walked into the Bank, Shooting the Cashier on Sight.

Two masked and bicycle mounted robbers swept into the little town of Sherburne, Minn., dashed into the bank of Sherburne, murdered the cashier, and, securing $1,000 from the cash tray, mounted their wheels, and escaped before the eyes of the startled villagers. The affair was conducted with all the bravado of the border drama, and the killing of two men, one of whom died instantly, was purely wanton, as neither made any resistance. The dead are:

J. A. Oestern, traveling agent of the Walter A. Wood Harvester Company, shot through the heart.

Cashier Thorburn, of the Bank of Sherburne, shot in the head.

The crime is paralleled only by the raid of Jesse James and the Younger boys, when they swooped down upon the little town of Northfield, a few miles north of the scene of this crime, shot the cashier of the bank of Northfield down, and decamped with a large amount of money. In that instance the robbers departed on horses, whereas the criminals, in keeping with the times, used bicycles in escaping from the enraged citizens of Sherburne.

At 1 30 o'clock two masked men walked through the front entrance of the bank to the cashier box and without a word, whipped out their revolvers and leveled them at Cashier Thorburn. The latter did not move, but the next minute the report of two revolvers rang out and Cashier Thorburn fell at his desk.

At another desk in the bank stood J. A. Oestern, a traveling man. He was the only immediate bar to the ends the robbers sought to gain, and as Thorburn fell to the floor they turned and shot him dead.

As rapidly as possible they leaped over the railing which separated them from the cashier's desk and secured $1,000 in cash. They then ran for the back door of the bank, where they had taken the precaution to leave their bicycles, mounted them, and rode away. It all happened inside of two minutes, and the only witness to the deed was a woman, who stood across the street from the front entrance to the bank, and who was attracted by the report of the revolvers. She saw them then turn on Oestern, secure the money, and disappear. As soon as possible she gave the alarm, and in five minutes after the deed had been committed the little town of Sherburne was in a state of excitement such as has never before been seen. Thornburn, it was found, was not dead. Oestern, however, had been shot through the heart and was apparently instantly killed. Thornburn lived two hours, having received bullets in several different parts of his body.

The town of Sherburne contains scarcely a score more than 300 inhabitants, but inside of ten minutes several posses had been formed, including nearly every male citizen of the town, and a search was at once instituted.

BANCROFT BARRED OUT.

In Advance of Request Turkey Says the Ship Cannot Pass Dardanelles.

The United States cruiser Bancroft will not be allowed by Turkey to enter the Dardanelles to act as a guardship. This is the announced decision of the Porte, who has also decided not to admit the guardships of Greece and Holland, which countries also proposed to have a ship stationed in the Bosphorous to furnish men to guard their Legations in case of emergencies.

The exact ground upon which the Turkish Government stands is not stated, but it is known in official circles that Russia has objected to the presence in the Bosphorus of United States, Grecian or Dutch guardships. Her objections are said to be based on the Berlin agreement, which excludes from naval representation in the Bosphorus any powers that were not party to that agreement, and that, therefore, the United States cannot be allowed to send a warship to the Dardanelles.

The Turkish Government has also sent a circular to the different embassies demanding the right to search foreign vessels passing Constantinople for Armenians. It is believed that the powers will not accede to this request, as, up to the present. Armenians who have sought refuge on board of British or French vessels have been protected by the guardships until the vessels on which they had sought refuge sailed.

GUAYAQUIL'S SAD DISASTER.

Twenty Thousand Persons Homeless and Millions Lost.

Later information from Guayaquil, Ecuador, states that it is estimated that 20,000 persons are deprived of their houses and homes by the destructive fire. The losses to foreign insurance companies are placed at over £500,000 sterling ($2,000,000)

The fire is said to have destroyed fifteen squares of the town, including the most important buildings in it, and is still raging. Among the buildings known to have been destroyed are four banks, all the foreign consulates, all the hotels except one, two churches, all the principal business houses, the military barracks and the arsenal. It is further stated that Guayaquil has been burned from the post-office to the custom house, the flames extending from the bank of the river.

Quay to the Front.

Quay is always a good and great Republican in campaign times. All Republican candidates love him then as McKinley does now.—New York World.

COST OF A BIG NAVY.

England's Fleets a Heavy Drain on John Bull's Pockets.

With colonies in every part of the globe, England is peculiarly vulnerable to attack, and the weakest and smallest possession must receive as great attention for defense and protection as the strongest and largest. Toward the maintenance of the navy no dependency contributes, and the entire cost is borne by the people of the United Kingdom.

The same condition applies to countries other than England which have been reaching out for colonial empire. In no instance is the dependency of sufficient weight to be allowed to control its foreign relations, on which peace or war so largely depends. The first cost of empire, therefore, is involved in the expense of a navy, and that this is true the annual expenses of the navy may be compared with the territorial expenses to be protected. Germany has entered upon colonial enterprise more recently than France, and its possessions are of less extent; yet its navy costs each year nearly $18,000,000. France, with two and one-half times the extent of colonial territory, approximates $49,000,000 for the same purpose. The United Kingdom spends less proportionately in naval expenses, but is obliged to expend $70,000,000 a year, and is in perpetual fear lest its naval efficiency fall below a strength necessary to cope with the ambitions and jealousies of the other powers.

If Italy and Russia be included, the total expenditures in an ordinary year on this arm of the service is $200,000,000, and in an extraordinary year, under the influence of a war scare, half as much again may be appropriated to build up and equip new ships, a measure which involves additional expenditures in many directions.

A similar estimate of the cost of the army would give an even greater sum. For every dollar annually spent on the navy three are expended on the army, and the five powers named pay out for the service $600,000,000 each year. Of this one-half may be considered as necessary for home defense and to cover the educational advantages incident to the system; the other half may be set down as the requirements for imperial defense.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Care of Your Lungs.

Careless neglect in the treatment of a cold, or the ignoring of chest symptoms that do not seem important, has been the regret of many who have awakened to find themselves suffering from serious lung trouble. Latent pneumonias need as much, or even more, watching, care and prompt attention than those which are ushered in with a severe chill and accompanied with grave symptoms. During the winter months too strict attention cannot be paid to the laws of hygiene of the lungs; and if colds settle within the chest, or troubles arise in which there is more or less fever, with rapid pulse and sharpness of breath, with respiratory depression, it is best to look into the matter as closely as possible, and to use prompt measures for relief.

Pneumonia is not confined to severe and cold climates, for in some of the Southern States it is more prevalent than in the northern parts of the country. Some have suggested that it occurs where the climate is dry, and that this dryness of the atmosphere takes from the moisture of the tissues and renders them less resistant to atmospheric changes. Whether this be proven or not, we find pneumonia often occurring in places where it could not be looked for as a result of severe exposure or of sudden and extreme climatic changes.—The Ledger.

Chinaman's Queer House.

One of the most curious habitations on the California coast is located on the beach near Cypress Point, in Monterey county. The place belongs to a Chinese fisherman, and the residence is partly natural and partly the work of his own hands.

The natural portion of the structure is a small cave in one of the many rocks that stick up all over the beach. The remaining part is a sort of wooden shed that has been built in front of the opening. The lumber used is of the roughest kind, but the aesthetic Chinaman overcomes this objection by covering the whole outside with abalone shells, the hollow side being turned out.

The Chinaman evidently did that many years ago, when the shells were plentiful, and had scarcely any market value.

Some of the shells are magnificent in color and enormous in size. There is one at least fifteen inches wide, which, if not destroyed, would bring $5,000 in San Francisco. They have all been spoiled by the nails which the builder sent home to keep the shells in position. Were it not for that, the outside of the house would bring a small fortune. The smaller ones would easily bring $3 apiece, and there are many among them that would bring far more.

Trees Lightning Likes.

More than half the trees struck by lightning are white poplar. For this reason it is held by scientific men that the poplar must be an excellent conductor of lightning. In consequence it has been suggested that agriculturists should plant trees in the vicinity of their farm buildings. An additional suggestion is the attaching of lightning rods to two or three of the tallest trees.

A queer pig story is told by the London Telegraph. A sow that lost her tail by an accident had a litter of ten pigs, but seeing that they all had tails, placed them in a row and bit off their tails one by one.

Caught by a Dream.

He had been paying attention to her for a long time and seemed to be slow in putting into practice any of the beautiful theories of love and domestic comfort and all that sort of thing with which he had very often beguiled the happy hours. She thought she might bring him to the scratch, but she did not want to make it altogether too plain. She thought that under a kind of allegory she might "fetch" him. So the next time he came he found her in the garden reclining in a hammock. An open book was lying beside her, her hand carelessly resting upon it; the other hand was gracefully posed pressing her back hair; her eyes were fixed dreamily on the cloudless blue, seen through the interlaced foliage of the tree. He approached. Apparently she heard him not. He looked at the picture a moment while she was steeped in reverie. He spoke.

She gave a little start and gently rubbed her eyes.

"It is you, George, is it?" she cried softly. "I was dreaming."

"Dreaming! And what were you dreaming of?"

"It was silly—ridiculous! I won't tell you."

"Do tell me."

"No—it was so silly!"

"Do tell me what it was."

"Well, you won't laugh at me," she said, coyly.

"No, indeed I won't."

"I dreamed that I was married, and I was living in a pretty little cottage all covered with honeysuckle and woodbine and roses, and my husband——"

"What was he like?"

"He was a very nice looking man. He had beautiful dark hair and eyes and he was tall."

George made no remark. George was blond and short.

"But you know, George," she said, after the pause had grown a little awkward, "dreams always go by contraries."

George saw the point.

An Arizona Mummy.

An Indian mummy has been found in Arizona, near Prescott, that is believed to have once been one of the great men of the Aztecs. It was found by John F. Blundy, who communicated the facts to George F. Kunz, the New York diamond expert.

Beside the mummy was a basket filled with a half peck of turquoises. With the Aztecs green was a sacred stone, and wealth was gauged generally by the number of green stones the person owned. Every man's treasure in those days was buried with his bones, and neglect to do this was regarded as highly sacrilegious. For the nourishment of the departed soul a few ears of corn were added.

The turquoises Mr. Blundy found were in the form of beads. These the Aztecs firmly believed saved the wearer from fevers, serpents' bites and diseases.

The mummy is a singular specimen, altogether unlike the Egyptian variety. The skin is dried firmly over the bones, giving it a withered appearance. This is due to the rare air in Arizona, which dries, but seldom has the decomposing effect of our atmosphere.—New York Journal.

A Kentucky Curiosity.

Pilot Rock is one of the natural curiosities of Todd county, says the Fairview, Ky., Review. It is about five miles directly north of this place, just on the Todd county side. The line of Todd and Christian counties runs just west of the rock a few feet.

Collins, in his history, thus describes it: "The rock rests upon elevated ground and is about 200 feet in height. Its summit covers about half an acre of ground, which affords some small growth of wild shrubbery. This rock attracts considerable attention and is visited by large numbers of persons and sight seers, particularly in the summer months. Its elevated summit, which is reached without much difficulty, affords a fine view of the surrounding country for many miles, presenting a prospect at once picturesque, magnificent and beautiful."

From the summit of this rock the city of Hopkinsville can be seen on a clear day. There is in the rock a cave which one can go down through. The top of the rock is reached by several avenues up through the rock about four feet wide and with perpindicular walls on either side reaching up many feet. It is a tradition that the Indians in an early day used this rock as a place to watch the approach of the white man, and that when they would come up through these avenues spoken of above, expecting to capture them, they always disappeared, much to the chagrin and disappointment of their pale-faced pursuers. This hole in the rock is seen, and we have been told that one can easily pass down through it and make his escape as described above. At the foot of the hill on which the rock stands is a stream of chalybeate water that is as cold as ice. This rock is at some time destined to become a great summer resort.

African Superstition.

In South Africa I and my black companions had once to sit down and wait two and a half hours at a place on a fairly open forest path, because across it, in front of us, about that time in the afternoon, the ghost of a spear flew, and a touch from it was necessarily fatal. And there is a spring I know of, in the Kacongo district, where, when you go to fill your pitcher, you see a very handsome pitcher standing ready filled. Many a lady, seeing no one about to whom the pitcher belongs, has picked this up and left her own, but as soon as she got it within sight of the village it crumbles into earth and the water is spilled on the ground. On returning for her own discarded one that is always found broken.—Cornhill Magazine.

MORE MONEY NEEDED.

THE CAUSE AND REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

When the Country Gets Free Coinage at Sixteen to One Prosperity Will Be With Us Again—Plenty of Money the One Mode of Relief.

The present hard times are owing to the demonetization of silver. It caused a contraction of currency. It reduced the amount of money in the country. This reduction caused a fall in prices of produce and commodities. Falling prices mean hard times. They herald panics. No man ever heard of falling prices being an index of prosperity. No man ever heard of a sound dollar, a healthy currency, causing hard times.

As a country's population increases its money supply must increase in proportion. In 1873 and soon after, the United States, France and Germany demonetized silver. This contraction of the currency, burdening gold with the money function of the leading commercial worlds, caused the panic of 1873.

In 1878 the Bland-Allison bill was enacted, and the addition of 2,000,000 ounces of silver a month relieved the strain on gold in the United States until 1884, and from that time until 1890 the superior resources and energies of the American people compelled panics to stay just beyond the border line. Sherman saw the necessity for more money. He also saw that unless he made concessions to the people bimetallism would come to stay. The Sherman Silver Purchase bill, requiring the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month, was made a law. That was in 1890. Harrison was President. Foster was Secretary of the Treasury. But for an incident in Boston the panic of 1893 would not have swept the country.

By a preconcerted arrangement with the gold controllers, one Phineas Pierce presented a $1000 Treasury note at the Boston sub-Treasury and demanded payment in gold. The Assistant Treasurer refused to surrender the Government right or option to pay in gold or silver. Pierce complained to Foster. Foster directed that the note be paid in gold. The option was surrendered. Gold became the basic money. This was in October, 1891. Soon after, Mr. Preston states, the foregoing ruling was extended to silver certificates and the beginning in evil was made.

On June 30, 1890, there was outstanding legal tender notes, resting on a gold basis $346,681,016. The gold on hand was $190,232,404. Thus fifty-five cents in gold was behind each dollar.

On June 1, 1896, there were outstanding in circulation:

Silver certificates	$336,313,080
Treasury notes	98,089,506
Greenbacks	225,562,735
Currency certificates issued against deposits of greenbacks	33,430,000
Bank notes in circulation	215,285,500
	$908,671,841

The gold basis upon which the $908,671,841 was resting on June 1, 1896, was the reserve of $107,658,954 in the Treasury, or a little over eleven and one-half cents of gold back of each dollar outstanding. England has back of her redeemable obligations half of their value in gold. To have much less would be industrially suicidal. It is so in the United States to-day.

The Boston incident made the operations of the Sherman law injurious instead of beneficial. Every dollar of silver taken by the Government as a basis for the issuance of silver certificates, instead of increasing the money supply, the intention, only added to the burden that the gold reserve was compelled to bear. And since October, 1891, the strain has been growing and growing. The repeal of the Sherman law under the circumstances was necessary. Had silver been recognized as a part of the Government redemption money, its natural function, the repeal would have been injurious and the monthly addition to the amount of money would have relieved the strain occasioned by the steadily growing demand for money owing to increase in population.

As it is, since the repeal, November, 1893, a state of panic has prevailed. More money is wanted. The supply is at a standstill. Population is increasing. Bond issues to secure gold cannot keep up with the demand, and if it could, complete ruin would be hastened by the appalling debt. There is but one mode of relief. It is bimetallism, the free coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1, the natural ratio. Then the money supply would keep pace with the demand. Then would prosperity come and be as welcome as food to a starving people. The Democratic party's candidate will furnish this means of prosperity if he is elected. In the West and South and throughout the North and East light is penetrating. Bryan's success means life, regeneration. It means the saving of the country. It means a reunited people, the casting out of the evil that advocacy of gold has ever brought in its trail.—Madison (N. J.) Democrat.

An Unearned Increment.

The almighty dollar has been increased in value fourfold in the past thirty years. Still we are told that we cannot legislate people rich—when we legislate to increase, year by year, the value of the dollar, compelling the debtor to pay the bond and mortgage holder more and more, measured in labor and its products. And this ever increasing in value is said to be "honest." It is an unearned increment given to the rich at the expense of the [illegible] Knight.

Child Dies From Hydrophobia.

At Danbury, Conn., Carrie Koch, six years old, died of hydrophobia. The child was bitten by a mad dog about two weeks ago.

THE REPUBLICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD LABOR.

As exemplified in the records of Mark Hanna and Thurston, of Nebraska, the McKinley leaders—they clearly represent the attitude of their party.—After Davenport, in the New York Journal.

SILVER NOTES.

Bryan is making his mark. McKinley has got a Mark already, and it is whispered that he wishes that he could rub it out.

Trusts, combines and corporations breed goldbugs, as putrid flesh breeds maggots; but the maggots have a use—they are good for fish bait.

Boss Hanna says that his employes are not interested in the silver question. If they were to let him find out that they were they would lose their job.

It is stated that "there are 5,000,000 peasant farmers in Germay marching fast to irretrievable ruin." The British gold standard is getting in its work the world over.

There is no question of more vital importance to the people than an ample currency. Every restriction thrown around money benefits the millionaire, and injures all other classes.

Montesquieu, the great French statesman, said: "Financiers support a State as the cord supports the man it hangs." He spoke truly, but were he living to-day the gold bug press would dub him an anarchist.

It might suit the Astors, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Rothschilds and others of that ilk to have a diamond currency through which they could control the world, but what would become of the rest of mankind?

How the pluto-aristocrats of Great Britain must despise their fawning sycophants in this country who dare to assert that the United States are not great enough to have their own independent financial policy.

Restrict the currency and you block the wheels of commercial and industrial life, throw the workingmen out of employment, lower the prices of farm products, and the great creditors and the money shavers alone grow fat on the poverty and ruin of the masses.

Our first coinage act passed in 1792, prepared by Hamilton, indorsed by Jefferson, and approved by Washington, provided for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. These great men would now be classed as cranks, communists, socialists and anarchists.

"Overproduction!" Oh, what hollow mockery! Overproduction of wheat when millions are starving; of clothing when millions are naked. The man who can write thus is surely a lunatic or the most heartless of created beings. It is not overproduction but underconsumption which is causing the misery of the people, and this can be remedied only by placing in their hands the means to make them consumers.

Congressman Towne, the gallant young Minnesotan, who left the Republican party rather than be an acessory to the crime of shackling his fellow-countrymen with golden fetters, uttered a great truth when he said: "The true fiatist is your modern American gold standard advocate. The logic of his argument leads to a money base so small and a credit top so large that 'confidence' is to take the place of redemption, and confidence never realized is only another name for irredeemability."

What stupid rot that is, about "money that is good in Europe." Let's see what there is in it. A is a farmer in Oklahoma; B is a farmer in silver standard Mexico. Both want to visit England. A sells 1000 bushels of wheat for $500 in gold, and in London exchanges his gold for £100 English money. B also sells 1000 bushels of wheat, getting $1000 in silver for it, and going to London, exchanges his silver for—£100! Now, what advantage has A over B? What is wanted is money that is good in Norman—and lots more of it.

The failure of the Labrador fishery is now said to be complete.

DEMOCRACY'S PLANK THE BEST.

The Financial Declarations of the Two Platforms Contrasted.

As the campaign progresses thoughtful men are continually asking what is the essential difference between the two great parties on the money question. They are not satisfied with the vaporings of the subsidized Republican press, consisting of assertion without argument, which loudly proclaim that the Republican party is for "sound money," whatever that may mean, and that their opponents are swindlers, repudiators and lunatics.

Party lines are hanging loosely in this campaign and thinking voters, more than ever before, are trying to get at the real foundations of the issue.

To such it may not be out of place to call attention to the platforms of the parties.

In 1888 and 1892 the Republican party declared for the use of both silver and gold as money. In 1896 they changed front and declared that they were for the "existing gold standard" until a change could be brought about by agreement with the leading commercial Nations of the world. The Democratic platform adopted at Chicago on the other hand declares "we favor the coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one without waiting for the consent of any other Nation."

Thus we have presented the essential difference between the two great parties on the money question. The one declares for existing conditions until the consent of foreign Nations to a change can be obtained; the other in effect declares that the United States is great enough and strong enough to maintain its own financial policy without the consent of any other Nation on earth.

Every man who has faith in the strength and greatness of his country must believe that the Democratic declaration is the right one.

Even so zealous a Republican partisan as John Russell Young, in a recent newspaper article reviewing the campaign, makes the admission "that America is strong enough to develop and enjoy her own resources and would prosper in spite of the antagonism of all the money markets of the world."

For thirty years attempts have been made to obtain an international agreement on the money question, but without success, mainly through the opposition of Great Britain, which, as the largest creditor Nation, controls the gold of the world.

Such being the case, it is not unreasonable to believe that the United States, without the intervention of England or any other foreign Nation, can solve its own currency problem.—New York Suburban.

The Advantage of Free Silver.

The great advantage of free silver lies in the fact that it will introduce an era of expanding currency and rising prices in place of the falling market that has so long depressed us. Although the immediate effect of free silver may be to lessen the volume of the currency by driving our gold away, yet very soon the influx of silver will more than make good the loss of the gold and the volume will rapidly expand. The consequence will be that prices will rise, commerce and manufactures will be encouraged, labor will be in demand, many who are unemployed will get work, competition for employment will become less severe, wages will rise, and, in the end, workingmen will be benefited as well as merchants and manufacturers.

Debtors who have been wronged by the shrinkage of prices will secure at least a partial justice and be able to pay off their notes and mortgages with something like a fair equivalent for what they got when they borrowed.—Frank Parsons, in Arena.

That Pennsylvania man who ate thirty pies and one watermelon and dropped dead should have known enough to leave watermelons alone; they are dangerous for those with delicate digestive apparatus.

IGNORING THE TRUTH.

CANDIDATE McKINLEY TRIES TO DECEIVE FARMERS.

False Charges Concerning the Cause of the Agricultural Depression—Hay Crops and the Tariff—A Fall in Demand and Increase in Supply.

"During the last seventeen months of the Republican tariff law there were imported into this country 140,000 tons of hay, and during the first seventeen months of the Democratic tariff law there were imported 373,000 tons. Depression in agriculture has always followed low tariff legislation."—Mr. McKinley to farmers, at Canton.

It is true that there has been a slight increase of the imports of hay, but the imports are only a "drop in the bucket" as compared with the quantity produced in this country, and the reduction of the price of hay in the United States has not been caused by any change in the tariff. Mr. McKinley must know what the causes of depression in the hay market have been. These causes will continue to be effective.

The following table shows the size of the domestic crops and the imports and exports, in tons, for the fiscal years named:

HAY.

	Crops.	Imports.	Exports.
1891	53,000,000	58,242	28,056
1892	57,000,000	79,715	35,201
1893	65,786,000	104,257	33,084
1894	48,321,000	86,784	54,447
1895	44,236,000	291,900	47,117
1896	47,078,000	302,652	59,052

It will be noticed that the imports last year were equal to less than ½ of 1 per cent. of the quantity produced at home. The hay market in a Nation of 70,000,000 people is not depressed by the importation of this comparatively small number of tons.

But the market for hay, as well as the markets for oats and horses, has been very seriously affected by the substitution of electric power for horses on street railroads and by the general use of bicycles. With reference to this change the Philadelphia Record says:

"The advent of the trolley and the displacement of horses by it have affected the business of a large class of farmers who depend upon this city as a market for their hay. Eight or ten thousand horses which formerly belonged to the old car lines and were an important factor in the consumption of hay have disappeared. The popularity of the trolley for pleasure travel also has cut into the business of the livery stables, and here too the demand for the farmers' product is lessened. The bicycles are also displacing horses, liverymen again being the sufferers.

"A conservative estimate places the quantity of hay now received in this city at only two-thirds of what was brought in a few years ago, and the quotations have dropped about fifteen per cent. since the trolleys were put in operation."

The same story could be told in every large American city. Do not all intelligent persons know how the trolley and the bicycle have affected the demand for horses, hay and oats? But while the demand has been falling, the supply has been increasing. There were a million more horses in the country in 1896 than in 1891, the crop of oats last year was 824,000,000 bushels, as against an average of only 675,000,000 for the four years immediately preceding, and the average crop of hay for the five years ending with 1890 was only 45,500,000 tons.

But Mr. McKinley says nothing about the trolley, the bicycle and the crops. He tells the farmers that the hay market has been depressed by the wicked Democratic tariff.—New York Times.

As to Tariff Responsibility.

The returns of exports and imports recently made officially show that for the seven months ending July 31, this country exported to Europe nearly $80,000,000 more of merchandise than we sent in the same months of 1895. We have imported also $43,000,000 less. The result is a foreign credit balance this year on merchandise made alone of $90,743,602, against an actual debt balance last year of $21,219,092. This is a conclusive answer to the charges that it is the importation of foreign goods that is responsible for our business troubles, and that the tariff of 1894 encourages foreign importation. In the latest six months reported it will be seen that the export trade has made a gain over that of imports of nearly $112,000,000. In confirmation of what is thus proved, Senator Teller, who is a protectionist, and voted for the McKinley tariff and against the Wilson tariff acknowledges in a recent speech that the Wilson bill is "a better bill for the manufacturers of this country than the Republican bill of 1890." He says that "the people who make iron and steel tell us that the schedule on iron and steel was also lately satisfactory," and it is well known that the cotton schedule was dictated by the manufacturers themselves.—Boston Herald.

Free-Wool Facts and Fancies.

Fancy—Putting wool on the free list decreased the number of sheep in North Dakota 300 per cent.—Senator Hansbrough. Free wool swept the sheep from the prairies of North Dakota; free trade came in and the sheep went out.—Ben Butterworth.

Fact—The wool clip of North Dakota is the largest in its history. The number of pounds marketed here exceeds that of last year by 300,000 pounds.—Dickinson (N. Dak.) news item, 1896. Wells Bros., of Fargo, have been buying cattle and sheep in this county.—Jamestown Alert, September, 1895.—St. Paul Globe.

A FREE TRADE COLONY.

Result of Six Months' Operations in New South Wales.

An experiment is going on in the English colony of New South Wales which promises to be of great economic value. When the Hon. G. H. Reid, the present Premier, succeeded last fall in passing his bill, embodying a new scheme of taxation, it was asserted by the protectionists of New South Wales, as well as by those living in other Australian colonies, that an application of the plan could not fail to lead to general industrial bankruptcy. Premier Reid's plan was a more radical free trade method than any hitherto in use in any civilized country in the world. All of the customs taxes are under it abolished except those on spirits, wines, beers, tobacco and opium. These are looked upon as luxuries upon which a tax can fittingly be paid, while if distilling, brewing or tobacco growing takes place in a colony a countervailing internal revenue tax would undoubtedly be placed upon those enterprises. The deficiency in the National receipts brought about by this radical curtailment of revenue is, under the law now in force, to be made good by direct taxation. A part of this is secured by a tax on land, and the other part is received through the instrumentality of an income tax. As the result of six months' operations, instead of proving disadvantageous, the new plan of taxation has been found to be distinctly beneficial. It was said that wheat growing would be abandoned in New South Wales because there was no longer any protection granted the farmers; but instead of this the area of wheat planting has been much larger this year than ever before, and, curiously enough, a large number of farmers have come from the protectionist colony of Victoria into the unprotected colony of New South Wales for the purpose of engaging in the farming business. It is said that New South Wales may this year grow enough wheat to feed its population—a thing that has never happened in any past year. General trade has also received a great impetus, and with this object lesson before them it is by no means improbable that the other Australian colonies will realize the necessity of speedily abandoning the protectionist methods to which they are now attached. It may be interesting to add that there is no place in the world, not even in the United States, where the hours of labor are uniformly so short (eight hours) and the wages paid labor uniformly so high as in this free trade colony of New South Wales.—Boston Herald.

THE MEANING OF McKINLEYISM.

It Means the Same Thing in 1896 That It Meant in 1892.

Vague promises that if the Ohio Major is elected President the country will in some mysterious way become more prosperous, should not blind the American people to the real nature of McKinleyism. Four years ago that word was understood to mean a policy of high taxation, dear goods and a restricted foreign trade. This was the form in which it was embodied in the McKinley tariff, and after a full and fair discussion for over two years the people rejected the policy and ordered the tariff repealed.

Nothing has happened since 1895 to change in the slightest degree the essential nature of McKinleyism. It is now as then a demand for special tariff privileges for the benefit of a few great trusts and manufacturing monopolists. It is a scheme by which seventy million American consumers are to be taxed on the goods they buy, in order that a small number of millionaires may make greater fortunes. It means class legislation in the interests of men who furnish money to buy votes and corrupt the sources of popular government. It is a bold assertion of the right of some men to get rich at the expense of the masses who produce all wealth.

The popular verdict in 1892 was that McKinleyism was a fraud and robbery. Theft is always theft, no matter what it may be called. Four years ago the people voted against stealing under the form of law. Is there any reason why the same people should now vote in favor of high tariff robbery, merely because the McKinleyites are this year calling their leader "prosperity's advance agent."

The McKinley Bill and Wages.

The McKinley tariff law, says the New York World, went into effect October 6, 1890, and the Wilson-Gorman bill August 28, 1894. The first effect of the passage of the McKinley bill was a general reduction in wages in protected industries. The World in 1892 printed several thousand instances of strikes and lockouts in protected industries that followed the enactment.

Yesterday the junior organ of the protectionists continued the tale of disaster to workingmen under the McKinley bill by publishing the following as the experience of merely one protected firm—the Cambria Iron Company:

LOSS TO WORKINGMEN.

There were $888,404 less wages paid in 1893 than in 1892.

There were $1,500,410 less wages paid in 1894 than in 1892.

The loss in wages in two years amounted to $2,394,814.

LOSS TO COMPANY.

The value of the product of the Cambria Iron Company in 1893 was $2,034,000 less than in 1892.

The value of the product of 1894 was $4,916,200 less than in 1892.

The shrinkage in two years amounted to $6,980,200.

KHALID REMOVED.

Germany Runs Off With the Madagascar Usurper.

ENGLAND IS INSULTED.

The Seaadler Has Landed the Pretender at Dar-es-Salaam, on the Coast of German East Africa.

An incident of great political importance occurred at Zanzibar, Friday, resulting in decidedly strained relations between the British and German officials ashore, and which may lead to international complications of a serious nature.

After the bombardment of the palace of Zanzibar by the British gunboats Sparrow, Thrush and Raccoon, Seyyid Khalid, who had proclaimed himself Sultan on August 25, after the sudden death of Seyyid Hamed Bin Thwain Bin Said, sought refuge at the German consulate.

A demand was made by the British authorities for his surrender, but the German Consul, acting upon instructions received from his government, refused to place the fugitive in the hands of the British. This caused considerable irritation, and the latter has since been the cause of considerable diplomatic correspondence between Great Britain and Germany.

The situation took a new turn Friday. An unusually high tide prevailed, and, while it was touching the wall of the German consulate, Khalid was placed, under an escort of armed German sailors, on board the German cruiser Seeadler for conveyance, it is believed, to one of the German colonies.

The British Consul, Mr. Basil Cave, in charge of the British agency during the absence of Mr. A. H. Hardinge, the British agent and consul-general, who has been to England to consult with the home government regarding the administration of Zanzibar, was not notified of the removal of Khalid to the German warship until after the usurper was safe on board the Seeadler.

As soon as he became aware of the action of the German authorities, Mr. Cave lodged a vigorous protest at the German consulate against the embarkation of Khalid, especially pointing out that the question of his surrender to the British authorities was still under discussion by the governments of Great Britain and Germany.

The German cruiser Seeadler, from Zanzibar, having on board the deposed Sultan Seyyid Khalid, has arrived at Dar-es-Salaam, on the coast of German East Africa, 25 miles south of Zanzibar.

It is said that England was officially notified several days ago of the intended transfer of Seyyid Khalid from the German consulate at Zanzibar.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

It is supposed that a gang of counterfeiters are working Lebanon.

Philip Hobler was robbed of $6.24 and knocked senseless by two footpads in Reading.

Edward Carr, borough supervisor of Ashland, aged 60, was found dead in a mine breach.

In a raid on a barn near Reading twelve tramps were captured and charged with malicious mischief and trespass.

By a gas explosion at the Carrie Furnaces, James Magee and William Lamont were badly burned and John Barker injured.

The mystery surrounding the death of Charles Rettstatt, the hotelkeeper living at Lackawaxen, Pike county, promises never to be solved.

Charles Henwood, of Dunmore, was assaulted with an ax by Spencer Masters, who lives on Mill street, in the same borough, and his left arm was badly gashed.

Williams' colliery, on the Thouron track, above Fishback, was the scene of another gas explosion in which a boy was killed and three men were burned. The victims are: Killed—Joseph Donnelly, door boy, aged 16 years, of Mount Laffee, killed instantly; injured, Richard Reese, miner, aged 55 years, of Pottsville, severely burned about the head, neck and arms; Edward Reese, miner, aged 28 years, Pottsville, seriously burned on the face, neck, arms and hands; James Brown, laborer, of Pottsville, burned on the back.

James Barrett, of Carbondale, was struck by a New York, Ontario and Western express train between Carbondale and Mayfield, and probably fatally injured.

The meat house of Butcher William Rader, of Cedarville, Chester county, was burglarized and $50 worth of fresh beef carried away.

Three accidents about the mines occurred in the vicinity of Mahanoy City. Paul Bitz, a Polander, aged 30, was crushed to death between two mine cars; William Shutulis, a miner, was seriously injured by a fall of top rock, and John Roschelar, a miner, was seriously injured by a fall of top coal.

The cinder crusher plant of William Little & Co., at Swedeland, one mile above West Conshohocken, was almost totally destroyed by fire. Much valuable machinery is badly damaged. The loss will be about $4000, covered by insurance. The origin is a mystery. The plant has only been in operation about two years.

William Simon, a fireman employed at the power house of the Scranton Heat and Power Company, narrowly escaped being scalded to death. He was hauling ashes out of the pit beneath a boiler when one of the bars burst open and allowed steam to escape. Simon was caught in the hissing steam. It is feared he cannot recover.

George Kirwood, single, aged 30 years, committed suicide in McKeesport, by hanging himself by a towel. Despondency was the cause. Kirkwood was employed as clerk in the office of Wampler's lumber yard, and has been sick for a month. His brother Samuel awoke and was surprised to see his brother's dead body hanging by a towel which had been fastened around his neck and thrown over the top of the door.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct 15.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

For President.
WILLIAM J. BRYAN.
For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
J. L. SPANGLER.
For Assembly,
R. F. FOSTER.
JAMES SCHOFIELD.
For Sheriff,
W. M. CRONISTER.
For Treasurer,
C. A. WEAVER.
For Commissioners,
P. H. MEYER.
DANIEL HECKMAN.
For Register,
G. W. RUMBERGER.
For Recorder,
J. C. HARPER.
For Auditors,
FRANK W. HESS,
B. F. KEISTER.
For Coroner,
DR. W. W. IRWIN.
For Surveyer,
J. H. WETZEL.

ONE noteworthy fact in this campaign is, that every leading Republican now against silver, including McKinley, are on record as having been champions of silver coinage, until they met Hanna.

THE Democratic State Central Committee have urgently solicited Ira C. Mitchell, Esq., to speak throughout the state in favor of the cause of silver. He can match any orator the gold hoarders have on their side.

HANNA, McKinley's manager, is a 20 million gold bug; owns a shipyard, has 14 vessels on the lake, and owns 100 coal mines. He has the reputation of having been the meanest kind of a skinner of the men in his employ and amassed much of his wealth in that way.

IT looks queer for a paper that professes to support Bryan, free silver and the interests of the oppressed masses should oppose Spangler and support Arnold who stands for all that is opposed to what the Democracy is fighting for. Look out for roorbachs to help Arnold the fod-nix!

WE are having the singular anomaly of the United States being boasted of as a gold standard country and no gold coin in circulation since 1873! Rake the country with a fine tooth comb and you won't find any gold coin in circulation. The banks have hoarded it in sackfulls and per chance you may find one with an individual as a relic.

THE Repubs should have the banks and money sharks put the hoarded gold in circulation or quit their cackling against silver the only money that is in circulation. These patriots are hiding the gold and if they succeed in banishing the silver, we would like to know what the dickens we are going to do for money to carry on business? Answer us.

The laboring men of Hanna's section in Ohio have issued a statement recounting how he had wronged them in dealing dishonestly with their wages, not living up to his promises, and cutting down the wages of his men to the starvation line. This man Hanna is a fit subject to manage a presidential campaign for the trusts, millionaires and banks. Hanna is not the friend of labor, he has been a skinner of the working men and by it has gained his millions. When such a fellow is on one side to manage the election of McKinley, the farmer and working class should at once step on the side opposite Hanna and McKinley.

ARNOLD can not "point with pride" to any thing he did while in congress. He was one of the many non-entities in that body who vote on orders to please the bosses. For Arnold's own good his friends should vote to keep him away from Washington. He is of mediocre ability at best and Col. J. L. Spangler stands 300 per cent. above Arnold in every requisite qualification to represent a district like the 28th with its varid and important interests. On every political question Arnold has voted against the known sentiments of his constituents. There is enough of that—keep Arnold at home, put Col. Spangler in his place and have the 28th district credibly represented.

Quay announces that McKinley is already elected and has 270 electors for certain. We didn't know the election had been held, but it seems the Quay folks held one. The real elections recently held were the following:

	Repub.	Dem.
Maine,	4	---
Vermont,	6	---
Alabama,	---	11
Tennessee,	---	12
Oregon,	---	4
Arkansas,	---	8
Georgia,	---	13
Florida,	---	4
Total,	10	52

So far, Bryan is 42 ahead in electors, and 212,000 on the popular vote.

THE gold hoarders call the supporters of Bryan anarchists without any reason. But since Willy Breckinridge is stumping for the McKinleyites does that rank them all as lecherous libertines? And because the ranting atheist, Bob Ingersoll, is also lauding the goldbug cause, are they not guilty of being atheists? Or, as Herr Most, the red-hot anarchist leader, is likewise doing his best for the goldbugs, are they all to be counted as anarchists? So the enemies of silver must feel comfortable in the company of libertines, anarchists and atheists.

PLAIN ANSWERS ON SILVER.

Silver was demonetized by the crime of 1873, and the gold standard established. Since that, as all know, everything began to droop; farms lost over half their value, manufactures went down in price and orders began to drop off causing constant labor strikes, farm products went down to nothing in price, and only the millionaires, trusts and money sharks prospered since the crime of '73.

This is the truthful answer against a gold standard and the demonetization of silver, since 1873.

That free coinage of silver is not the evil thing that the gold-bugs picture it, may be proven by all the Republican state conventions held in 1894, and the Republicans of this state in the platforms of two conventions insisted the money per capita should be doubled.

McKinley himself, up to the last dsy of his nomination by the gold bugs and trusts, was an out-and-out silver advocate.

Ex-president Harrison was a warm supporter of silver coinage and spoke of the gold standard as unwise and full of harm. Blaine, Garfield, Cameron, Lincoln, Grant, and other eminent Republican leaders expressed themselves strongly against demonetizing silver.

Democrats can use the above when Repubs call them anarchists and repudiationists.

Mexico, under free silver, as reported by her most eminent man, President Diaz, says his country is on the highway to prosperity, and gives the figures to prove it. Boss Shepherd, high in the Republican party, has been in Mexico eight years, engaged in large manufacturing enterprises, adds his testimony to free silver and that it is a blessing to Mexico, while the United States was brot into a business slump since the crime of '73.

Bismark, one of the world's greatest statesmen, speaks in favor of free silver as the sure way to prosperity.

England is trembling lest the United States adopts free silver coinage and thereby far outstrips John Bull on the highroad to prosperity.

When the goldbugs tell you free silver is a curse, give the above in reply.

When the goldbugs tell you free silver will make our mints the dump for the silver of the rest of the world, tell them: That all other countries need a large proportion of their silver in the arts as well as for coinage. Then if the balance is brought to our mints, that silver will be coined, not purchased by our government, and when it is coined the owner takes his grist of dollars from the mint as does the farmer his grist of chop from the mill; the foreigner must then, it is plain, do one of two things, either spend his coined silver here or take it back with him. If he spends it here, won't it tend to create a business boom, just what we need? Which McKinley business man will refuse to fill that foreigner's order and take his silver money as pay? Not one will be so big a fool as that, even if he is fool enough to vote for McKinley and the money sharks. Then, on the other hand, if that foreigner does not spend his silver dollars in this country, he must take his grist back with him and surely that would not make us the worse for it, save that we don't get his silver for our goods.

Then, again, foreign silver won't be dumped here for the reason that our dollar contains six cents more of pure silver than the dollar coined in foreign mints, hence the foreigner will make that six per cent by keeping it out of our mints.

Ask the McKinleyite why all the gold lords, millionaires, trusts, corporations and banks, from all parties, have rallied around McKinley—there is great significance in that! Is there any wonder, in view of this, that the depressed masses, the business men, the farmers, mechanics and laborers, are alarmed, suspicious, when they behold the men aforesaid banded against them and that the masses find that Bryan is their true and honest champion?

Thus the reader of the REPORTER has solid facts and reason, in brief space, to answer the main points put out by the goldbugs.

THE BENEFITS OF SILVER.

How Free Coinage Would Affect the Farmer Who is Mortgaged.

How would the free and unlimited coinage of silver affect the farmer who has a mortgage on his farm?

2. How would it affect the one holding the mortgage?

OHIO FARMER.

1. The only way in which a farmer usually raises money to pay his mortgage or the interest on it is by selling his products. If these are constantly falling in price it is the same as though his mortgage and the interest on it were getting greater. In other words, it takes a greater number of bushels of his products to procure the same number of dollars. Suppose, instead of borrowing $1,000 and agreeing to pay $60 a year interest the farmer had borrowed 1,000 bushels of wheat when wheat was worth $1 a bushel, and had agreed to pay sixty bushels of wheat per year interest. There then would have been no doubt of the fairness of the transaction. If he had borrowed it for ten years he would have delivered sixty bushels of wheat every year, and at the end of ten years would have returned 1,000 bushels of wheat, and everybody would have said that he was an honest man. The farmer who ten years ago, however, borrowed $1,000 and agreed to pay $60 a year interest, has found that he has had to give more than sixty bushels per year to pay his interest, and that if his debt is now due, it will take more than 1,000 bushels of wheat to procure $1,000 to discharge the debt. In other words, year by year the dollar has imperceptibly increased in value until, within twenty-three years it has become twice as valuable when measured in all commodities in general. The farmer does not understand how this has been done. He knows that it is very distressing to him, but if he objects he is told that he is an anarchist and a repudiator, and the man who demands twice the value he loaned is considered honest. The free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver would stop the fall in prices of farm products.

2. The lender of money should receive, when the loan is due, money whose purchasing power is the same as that which he loaned. He is entitled to no more; he should receive no less. The trouble with the gold standard is that year by year it has been giving an unearned increment to money lenders and holders of securities calling for a fixed number of dollars. We maintain that by using all the gold and all the silver we could get as money we should have a dollar whose purchasing power should not be increasing year by year, and thereby robbing the debtor. At the same time it would return to the creditor the full amount to which he is justly entitled.

Concerning Good Roads.

We see the tendency increasing of bonding townships for good roads and we trust such procedure will go no further. It is not fair to the next generation; let each decade take care of its own roads. "Pay as you go" should be the motto today; or don't go.

A dirt road macadamized will cost as much to keep in repair as one not macadamized; so those who come after will not only have to take care of their own roads but pay off the bonds that are issued now. Is that fair?

Now a friendly word to wheelmen: Instead of working for macadamized roads in rural neighborhoods where the taxpayers really cannot afford that luxury, go in for cycle paths along the public highways; for these would actually be much safer and better than the other, and can be more readily obtained. They would require no sale of bonds nor create so much enmity on the part of the already overtaxed farmer. This has been tried in some places and it works well; while a neglected stone road is an abomination to the wheelman.—*Farm Journal.*

The Names are Identical.

Supreme Court Justice Clement, in Brooklyn on Monday, decided that the name "National Democratic Party," is substantially the same under the election law as "Democratic Party." Justice Clement's decision practically nullifies the decision of Secretary of State Palmer on Saturday in which he allows the state candidates of the so-called National Democratic party to have a space on the official ballot.

The Indianapolis state board of elections has denied the petition of the national Democrats to go on the ballot under that name. A similar decision has been made at Harrisbugg, and puts the Palmer party into an out-of-the way hole.

—The knack of looking well is due principally to the clothing one wears; to dress well does not necessarily mean that one must own a silver mine or have a "corner" on gold. Inquire at the Philadelphia Branch—what they don't know about fitting you out nobbily and at a low figure no one else knows.

—REPORTER for the campaign 20 cents.

COBURN.

An Enthusiastic Democratic Meeting Held Last Wednesday Evening.

Jacob Musser and wife of Woodward, and Alfred Stover and wife of near Millheim, were visiting at the home of J. A. Bowersox on Sunday.

Mrs. Philip Bowersox and Mary Vonada, of Woodward, are visiting friends at this place.

William E. Harter and wife of Woodward, were visiting at G. R. Stover's on Sunday.

Frank Hackenberg, of Lewisburg, came up to shake hands with his friends one day last week; he returned again on Saturday evening.

John C. Morris, of Rebersburg, had business in our town Saturday evening.

One of the flues in Guisewite's boiler at the creamery bursted last Friday, which compelled him to shut down for a few days. Workmen repaired the break and on Monday morning the creamery was started again in full blast.

The new merchant, W. C. Krader, is now at the helm at the old stand of W. H. Meyer. Mr. Krader is comparatively a young man, yet he seems to understand the mercantile business quite well; no doubt he will receive a share of the public patronage.

Our Justice of the Peace, J. F. Garthoff had a quiet wedding on Sunday; the contracting parties being Michael D. Rockey, Esq., of Tylersville, Pa., and Mrs. Mollie Funk, of this place. The snows of many winters have passed over the heads of both these people, the groom being about 82 years of age, and the bride 68. The Justice feels somewhat elated over the fact that he had the privilege of joining in wedlock a couple whose race of life have already been run past the proverbial three score and ten.

The Democratic meeting last Wednesday evening in the school house at this place, was well attended; the house was filled to overflowing. Jas. E. Harter and W. D. Zerby, two rising Jeffersonian Democrats, were chosen chairman and secretary respectively. After a few fitting remarks by the chairman, H. C. Taylor, Esq., of Bellefonte, was introduced, who in a stirring address laid bare the charges made by the Republicans against free silver, and explained how the farmer and the masses would be benefitted by free silver. He was followed by that old veteran in the cause, Ira C. Mitchell, who gave one of his master speeches; both speakers were often greeted by loud cheers for "the man of Destiny."

Weekly Weather Report.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest	
Oct. 8	52	38	clear.
" 9	55	29	clear.
" 10	55	30	clear.
" 11	55	36	part cloudy.
" 12	55	41	cloudy.
" 13	46	41	cloudy.
" 14	49	42	cloudy.

Rainfall during the week:

Sunday midnight to Monday afternoon 4 o'clock,	1.68 in.
Monday night to Tuesday evening 6 o'clock,	.20 in.
Tuesday night,	.26 in.

No high winds since last week.

The Darlington, Wis., Journal says editorially of a popular patent medicine: "We know from experience that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that is claimed for it, as on two occasions it stopped excruciating pains and possibly saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest easy over night without it in the house." This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—The Philadelphia Branch in Temple Court, Bellefonte, leads in all that pertains to gentlemen's attire. They have made a study of their customers' wants and know exactly how to please you in quality, style and price.

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

For the whole family

Lively Liver, Pure Blood, Beautiful Complexion, Perfect Health in

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

CURE CONSTIPATION

NEVER GRIPE

10c NEVER SICKEN 25c

NEVER WEAKEN.

Purely vegetable, eat like candy, never fail to induce a natural action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Absolutely guaranteed to cure constipation or your money refunded. 10, 25 or 50c. All druggists. Sample and book free.

Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO OR NEW YORK. 130

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NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE NO-TO-BAC

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Makes weak men strong, blood pure. Legends in 10 days and never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Spoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY YOUR OWN DRUGGIST.

New Spring Stock.

We have just received an exceptionally large stock of Spring and Summer goods, a stock that is the latest from the mills and factories. In Serges we have a finer assortment than ever, and they have been reduced in price 25 per cent; all shades and colors. Ask to see them. You may want something in Underclothing. We think we have just what you want, a full and complete line. Dry Goods and Dress Goods never were so cheap, and such quality for the money is startling. Straw Hats in abundance. A new line of China and Queensware. The China Dinner Set in the window, 100 pieces, only $14.00. Cant be beat in price. Other line have as big bargains.

KREAMER & SON.

Chosen by the

Government

The War Department proposes to test the bicycle for army use, and recently asked for proposals for furnishing bicycles for the purpose. Result: Bids from $50 to $85 each for other machines; our bid of $100 each for Columbias, their invariable price. And the Government selected

Columbia Bicycles

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

If YOU are able to pay $100 for a bicycle, why be content with anything but a Columbia?

The experts who made the choice decided that Columbias were worth every dollar of the $100 asked for them.

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia Agent; by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity let, us know.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p m., New York 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6 00 p. m, Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10 38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m, Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.27 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.23 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 a m, Wilkesbarre, 2.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays. Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P M	A M	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M	P M
1 38		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
1 45		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
1 53		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
1 58		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 07		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 18		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 25		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
2 53		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 41
3 02		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 32
3 08		7 44	Zerby	7 30		3 25
3 17		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 17
3 23		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 10
3 31		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 02
3 37		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
3 44		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 48
3 48		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 43
3 53		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 38
3 58		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 34
4 07		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 24
4 10		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 21
4 15		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.05, 5 45 and 7.50 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m 10 19 a m, 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a m. and 5 06 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 5.11 p m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 25	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 08	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 49	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 55	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSBG	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 58	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 04	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 27	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 29		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 22	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m	Arr	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. §10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1½	7½	11½
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 27	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 25	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 21	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago. sept10-16t

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Miss Sallie McClenahan spent Sunday with friends in Boalsburg.

——Hoffer Dale is in charge of the school at Munson, near Philipsburg.

——Squire Rishell, of Farmers Mills, was in town yesterday transacting business.

——Witmer Wolf and wife went to Philadelphia last week, to remain a week or so.

——George Benner has gone to Boston where Mrs Benner has been visiting for several weeks.

——Ed. Mowery, youngest son on George Mowery, has been laid up with rheumatism the last couple weeks.

——"Billy" Smith is taking a turn this week in Wolf & Crawford's store at counter jumping.

——George Swab, one of our county's best ex-commissioners, gave us a call and put his label in shape worthy of imitation.

——John Stoner and Jonathan Harter, two of Millheim's substantial business men, were transacting business in Centre Hall last Thursday.

——Miss Emma Cronemiller left for her home at Joliet, Ill., last Saturday. She had been visiting among friends and relatives in Centre county the last three months.

——Mrs. Martha Wood, of Durand, Wisconsin, who has been spending several weeks with friends in this place departed last week on a visit to friends in Huntingdon.

——Dr. Roland J. Stiver, of Lena, Ill., arrived this week on a visit to his mother on Church street. He has been living in the west for about fifteen years, and like all of Penns Valley's boys, is getting along very well in his profession.

——Miss Mable Fauble, the third daughter of Mr. M. Fauble, of East High street, Bellefonte, will leave for New York on Monday. Thence she will sail for Berlin, on the red star line, Frietland. Miss Fauble is going abroad for the purpose of completing her musical education. She will be accompanied by her former instructor, Miss Doran, of Lock Haven, and the two will spend a year in Berlin before returning.—*Daily News.*

This Councilman Was Bounced.

The Supreme Court on Monday handed down a decision in the quo warranto proceedings to oust A. J. De Camp from his office as councilman on account of a contract to furnish light in the city of Philadelphia, a case which has excited considerable interest among the city fathers of many Pennsylvania towns.

The defendant, Andrew J. De Camp, was secretary of the Brush Electric Light company at the time that corporation received a contract to furnish the city of Philadelphia with light and was shortly afterwards elected a member of the city's council. It was claimed by the commonwealth that the defendant was interested in said contract and had no right to assume the duties of common councilman or continue to exercise the same.

The judgment of the lower court in ousting the defendant from the office of councilman was affirmed.

It is unlawful of councilmen, or any public officer, to be interested directly or indirectly, in any work or contract whatever, coming under the board of which he is a member, whether it be for roads, hauling, or any kind of labor. Fine and imprisonment are the penalties for it.

A Large Family.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg *Post*, writing from Martins Ferry, Ohio, says: "Charles Brandow, of company F, Ohio volunteer infantry, is one of a family of 33 children, 28 being boys and 5 girls. Eleven of the boys were in the Mexican war, 16 in the war of the rebellion, one of whom died in prison, and one was killed. He himself was two years and four months in Andersonville prison. Fourteen of the children are still living. In 1861 the family were Democrats, but voted the Republican ticket from 1863 till this year. There are now 536 voters in the family, all of whom will vote for William J. Bryan and free silver. The family live in Belmont county, Ohio."

The Pittsburg Daily News is just about six months old. It is a Republican evening newspaper of eight pages neatly printed, and served by mail, or carrier at one cent a copy, or $3 a year. *The Daily News* aims to be a paper for the home, and it spares neither labor nor expense to cater to the family circle. It claims to have been phenomenally successful in its efforts. It is the only Pittsburg daily with a page devoted entirely to women. If you have not seen it you can get a sample copy of it by mail free of charge.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE:—

In re-assigned estate of J. C. & W H. Runkle. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. No. 230 Aug Term 1895

The undersigned, having been appointed an auditor by said Court to distribute the balance of the fund in the hands of the Assignee as shown by account as filed and confirmed absolutely, to and among those legally entitled thereto, notice is hereby given that he will be at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., for the duties of his appointment on the 10th day of November next at 10 a. m at which time and place all parties interested may appear and present their claims or forever afterwards be debarred from coming in on said fund. J. W. ALEXANDER.
oct14-3t Auditor.

Our Kitchen

No kitchen is kept cleaner than the premises devoted to the manufacture of **NONE SUCH Mince Meat.** No housewife can be more fastidious in the matter of preparing food than we are in the selection and preparation of the materials of which it is made. The cleaning of the currants (for one thing) is more thoroughly done by means of perfected appliances, than it would be possible to do it by hand.

Its cleanliness, purity, wholesomeness and deliciousness are good reasons for using **NONE SUCH Mince Meat.** The best reason is its **saving**—of time, of hard work, of money. A ten cent package affords you two large pies, without trouble to you beyond the making of the crust. Makes just as good fruit cake and fruit pudding as it does mince pie. Sold everywhere. Be sure and get the genuine.

Send your name and address, and mention this paper, and we will mail you free a book—"Mrs. Popkins' Thanksgiving"—by one of the most famous humorous authors of the day.

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Net Price per Set of Four Wheels, with Round-Edge Steel Tire on, Bolted and Oiled Warner, Shell Band and Wood Hub.

Size of Tire Used.	X Quality.	XX Quality.	XXX Quality.	XXXX Quality.
⅞ x 7-32	$8 00	$10 00	$12 00	$14 00
1 x ¼	9 00	11 00	13 00	15 00
1⅛ x 5-16	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00
1¼ x 5-16	11 00	13 00	15 00	17 00

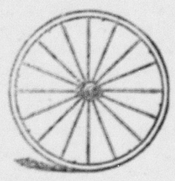
Sarven Patent Wheels, 50 cents per set extra.

⅞-in. Tread Wheels, with ⅞ or 15-16 in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 00. Add $1 00 for Welding and Setting.

1-in. Tread Wheels, with 1 or 1 1-16 in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 25. Add $1 25 for Welding and Setting.

1⅛-in. Tread Wheels, with 1⅛ or 1¼ in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 75. Add $1 50 for Welding and Setting.

I manufacture Wheels ⅝ to 4 in. Tread, with or without Tires on.



Also Jobber in Springs, Axles, Bolts, Clips, Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Varnish, Rubbers, Carriage Cloths, etc.

W. W. BOOB,

Manufacturer of Wheels and Jobber in Carriage and Wagon Hardware of every description.

Centre Hall, Pa. - - - Call and get prices.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pa., there will be exposed at public sale at the late residence of Col. John Rishel, deceased, one-half mile north-west of Farmers Mills postoffice, in Gregg township, Centre county, Pa. on

— THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1896, —

sale to begin at 1 o'clock p. m The real estate of the said Col. John Rishel, deceased, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the east by lands of Mrs. Catharine Neidigh, G. D. Armbruster, R. J Smith's heirs, and H. D. Hagen; on the south by lands of J. B. Fisher's heirs and Catharine Rishel and on the west by lands of Catharine Rishel, Emma Rachau, Jeremiah Stover and McMurray's heirs, and others, and on the north by lands of E. Eungard, R. J. Smith's heirs, and Samuel Long, containing

— 160 ACRES AND 153 PERCHES —

neat measure. About 12 acres thereof being well timbered with white pine, white oak, red oak, walnut ash, linn, hemlock, sugar maple, etc. Thereon erected one two story Dwelling House, 28x41, and a large bank barn, horse power shed, wagon shed, and sheep stable attached, carriage house, corn house, or crits, and pig stable, almost new, together with all necessary outbuildings, such as wood house, chicken house, oven house, dry house, smoke house, spring house, etc, with an orchard containing the choicest varieties of fruit, consisting of about 140 apple trees, besides cherries, pears, plums, grapes, etc. There is also a spring of the best of limestone water within about forty rods of the house the water of which is conveyed to the house, spring house and barn, by iron pipes; said spring has never failed, besides there are several other small streams which pass through the farm sufficient for watering stock, etc. The farm is adapted either for dairy or farming purposes, and the location and soil are almost equal to any in Penns or Brush Valleys, and is in a good state of cultivation, it being situated about ¾ mile south of Penn Cave, and 2¾ miles north-west of Spring Mills, the latter being the nearest railroad station; and one-half mile north-west of Farmers Mills postoffice and within sight of two churches and one public school building, besides other conveniences

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third payable in cash upon confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, with interest, and the remainder at the death of the widow of said deceased, the interest thereof payable annually during her life; the deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. M. L. RISHEL,
Administrator of said dec'd.

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TO READ BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION?

The New York Journal is the only Metropolitan paper indorsing

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and it daily publishes articles by the leading financiers of the country on both sides of the question,

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1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
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8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
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13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 12.

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FARM AT PRIVATE SALE—THE UNDERsigned will offer her fine farm, situate in Potter township at private sale at a bargain. Apply to or address LYDIA A. FAUST.
sept3-tf Potters Mills.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago. sept10-16t

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	65
Rye	30
Corn	30
Oats	18
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	14
Eggs	15
Lard	5
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	15
Sides	6

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Receive deposits. Discount notes.
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Men's handsome dark Suits, all wool for 4.00
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Men's fine all wool Dress Suits from 9.00 up to 15 & 18
A beautiful line of Youths' Suits in all the different weaves and mixed and plain cloths. 3.00 up to 10 & 15
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The latest styles of Men's Hats
The largest stock of Boots and Shoes in the county.
The most complete assortment of Men's, Children's and Ladies' Merino and all-wool Underwear from 7c a piece up to the finest Medicated Underwear.
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The means by which from $3.00 to 5.00 can and will be saved. Don't you think you had better try it yourself?

Costs You Nothing to See.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters, - - Bellefonte.

CUPID IN THE RAIN.

Just a little cloud with hue
Casting shadows o'er the blue
Where they stood.
"It will rain," he whispered, "dear,
Let us find a shelter here
In the wood."

Then the silvery drops came down,
Smote the swaying, emerald crown
Of the tree;
But the snugly sheltered pair
Watched the heavy downpour there
Lovingly.

And he held her tiny hand.
Why? True lovers understand.
This I know:
When the sun peeped from the sky,
Pretty maiden seemed so shy—
Loath to go!

Here the twain were lingering,
After birds began to sing,
For an hour.
And she whispered tenderly,
"Who knows, darling; there may be
Another shower!"

—Brooklyn Life.

A TRIUMPH OF MEDICINE.

"Did you ever give a man the wrong medicine, Dr. Macpherson?" I asked him as we sat chatting in my snuggery, where the famous doctor treated me to many curious reminiscences of his early career. "I should think that most medical men must make a slip of that kind at least once in a lifetime."

Macpherson shook his head.

"I do not remember doing so. But I once gave a man an overdose of a drug for a sleeping draught, which nearly killed him. It was his own fault, though, as you will see when I tell you the story."

I was glad to hear that there was another story coming, and settled myself to listen, for Macpherson's reminiscences are always interesting.

"It was when I was a young man," he began, "and soon after I had started a practice of my own at Chelsea. I had taken a pretty large house there, as a doctor is bound to do if he wants to get on, and kept a couple of servants.

"On the night, however, when my adventure happened, both girls were away. So that when a violent ring came at the front door bell about midnight, when I was just thinking of turning in, I had to go and answer it myself. I did so with a bad grace, for I had had a hard day's work, and was looking forward to bed. The violence of the summons suggested that somebody was in urgent need of my services, and I sighed to think of the probability that I was to be called out again.

"When I opened the door I found that it was as I expected. A small boy, breathless with running, informed me that I was required at once at an address he gave me in a street about half an hour's walk from my house.

"'What am I wanted for?' I asked, but the boy could not tell me. He had been passing the house, he said, when an old gentleman opened the door, gave him a half crown, and told him to run as hard as he could for the nearest doctor.

"'But I am not the nearest doctor,' I said, feeling for once that I could have spared a patient to one of my rivals.

"The boy looked surprised.

"'You are the only one I could think of, sir,' he said, which was flattering, for it tended to show that I was becoming known in the place.

"Of course, it was no use questioning the lad, and I could only regret that he knew my house better than my rivals', as I put on my overcoat and started, carrying with me a few things on the chance that they might be necessary, including a strong soporific, which I might have to use if I found my patient in great pain which I could not immediately relieve.

"I had concluded that my services were made necessary by some accident, and used as much haste as possible, therefore, getting to the address which the boy had given me, and which I had copied down in my pocketbook before he went away.

"As I approached the house I was surprised to find it in complete darkness, and I could not help wondering whether I had been made the victim of a practical joke, especially when my ring at the bell remained unanswered. I had expected to find the house lighted up and everybody on the alert, awaiting my appearance; and I was prepared with an apology for my intrusion when I heard steps descending the stairs and coming along the hall in answer to my second ring.

"The door was opened by a genial-looking old gentleman in a flowered dressing gown, who carried a lamp in his hand, and his first words set my mind at rest so far as my fears of a hoax were concerned.

"'Oh, you are the doctor, I suppose?' he said. 'Will you walk upstairs, please? I am sorry that you had to come so far. I thought he would be able to find a medical man much nearer. Surely there are some?'

"'Yes, but your messenger did not appear to know them,' I answered; and the old gentleman murmured something about a doctor always being ready for a new patient, as he led the way into a room on the first floor at the back, and placed the lamp on the table. I glanced around the place quickly, expecting to see some sign of the person I had to attend.

"The room was comfortably, almost handsomely, furnished as a sitting room, and contained a cheerful-looking fire, before which two armchairs were drawn up, with a small table between them, containing two glasses, a syphon of soda water, besides a box of cigars. But there was no sign of a patient.

"'Take your great coat off and sit down,' said the old gentleman; 'you can put your things on the table. I suppose you will not object to a cheroot? I can recommend the cheroots.'

"He had seated himself in one of the armchairs as he spoke.

"'Pardon me,' I said, in considerable astonishment, 'but had I better not see the patient before I do anything else?'

"He looked up, as if surprised at my suggestion.

"'Oh, I am the patient,' he said, placidly.

"I started in greater surprise than ever, for he looked quite a picture of health, and he smiled good-naturedly.

"'If you will sit down I will tell you what is the matter with me,' he said, as placidly as before. 'I do not like to see a man standing when I am sitting, and if you do not take your coat off you will catch cold when you go out again. You doctors never use your knowledge to take care of yourselves. That is better,' as I obeyed, wonderingly. 'I am a victim to insomnia,' he went on, after I had taken the other armchair; 'I suffer terribly. You cannot tell what it is to stay awake all night long while the rest of the world is asleep. Not a soul to speak to, the one living person in a city of dead. I think that it will send me mad some day.'

"'Well, it is lucky that I have brought some drugs with me,' I said, opening my bag before me. 'I will give you a sleeping draught for to-night, but you must give up drugs and diet yourself, if you really want a cure.'

"I took out the soporific I had prepared before starting as I spoke, but the old gentleman shook his head hopelessly.

"'It is not the least use giving me drugs, doctor,' he said. 'I have saturated my system with them, and they have no effect upon me.'

"'Then may I ask why you have sent for me?' I asked quickly, feeling very much like losing my temper.

"'Well, it is like this, doctor,' he said, placidly, 'I can't sit up all night by myself. I feel as if I should go mad if I do. I must have somebody to talk to.'

"'And you mean to tell me——' I began hotly, and paused for want of words to express my indignation.

"My patient took advantage of the pause to proceed in his gentle, half-apologetic manner:

"'I assure you, doctor, that I looked upon it as quite a business mater. I do not look upon a physician as a philanthropist, but as a business man, whose chief inducement, after all, is to make money. May I ask what your fee is?'

"'My usual fee is 7s. 6d.,' I said severely. I was a modest beginner in those days. 'But when I am called out in the night——'

"'You make it higher, of course,' put in my patient, imperturbably. 'Shall we say 10s.?'

"I nodded.

"'And may I ask how long your visit usually takes?'

"'It varies from five minutes to an hour.'

"The man performed a short calculation on his fingers.

"'Then we may call your average visit thirty-two and a half minutes,' he said quietly. 'Well, I am quite prepared to pay you ten shillings for every thirty-two and a half minutes that you remain with me. You came at exactly 12:20. Allow me to pay you up till 12:53.' He gravely handed me half a sovereign as he spoke and went on: 'If you prefer it, I have not the least objection to your giving me medical advice at the time you are here, although that is immaterial to me, so long as you talk about something, and keep me from the loneliness that I dread.'

"His tone was so business-like and matter-of-fact that it was impossible to quarrel with him. Besides, his evident dread of being alone, which so many victims of insomnia have, appealed to my sympathies.

"I was not successful enough then to disregard the chance of gaining a rich and eccentric patient—the very class who make the profession worth practising, from a pecuniary point of view.

"I made no demur, therefore, but determined to stay at least until I had given him directions for curing his want of sleep by systematic exercise and plain living, and I lighted one of his cheroots, which were, indeed, excellent.

"At the end of half an hour I rose to go. But my strange patient pleaded with me so earnestly to accept another fee and stay half an hour more that I scarcely had the heart to leave him. A fresh idea occurred to me.

"'I will stay on one condition,' I said; 'that you lie down and let me try to get you to sleep.' I felt that if I could succeed in doing so I should have done something to justify my visit and should be able to get back to my own bed without any danger of offending a possible remunerative patient.

"He agreed instantly and drew up a comfortable-looking couch to the fire in place of his chair.

"'Now, if I do my level best to sleep, will you promise not to leave me till I am off?' he said, and, feeling pretty confident of my powers, I rather unwisely consented.

"I began by reading aloud to him in a soft, monotonous tone which I had generally found effective, and at the end of half an hour was congratulating myself on my success, when the old gentleman jumped up, wide awake, and, fishing in his pocket, produced another half sovereign.

"'You must not forget your fee,' he said, as he lay back again at full length on the couch; 'please go on. It is very soothing.'

I was getting desperately sleepy myself, and more than ever anxious to succeed and get away, when my patient roused himself again suddenly.

"'This won't do,' he said, quite anxiously. 'If I go to sleep, how on earth shall I know what I owe you?'

"'You can trust that to me,' I said shortly, and continued the reading again, with what seemed like complete success, till at 2 o'clock my patient jumped up as lively as ever to present me with my fourth fee.

"The want of success made me desperate, and I was already regretting deeply the promise which prevented me from leaving the old gentleman to his fate and getting home, when another thought suggested itself to me.

"The sleeping draught which he had refused was lying on the table before me. He admitted having taken large quantities of every known drug, but this was a very strong one, and might affect him more than he expected. If I could get him to take it. He had refused so point blank before that I did not ask his consent, but slipped it quietly into a glass while I was reading.

"'Perhaps a glass of soda will help you,' I said, filling it up; 'try drinking it straight off.'

"He obeyed me without suspicion and took the whole dose, which, of course, I should not have ventured to give anybody unaccustomed to drugs.

"It appeared to take effect very quickly, but I did not flatter myself on that point until my next fee became due, when, finding that my patient did not stir, I rose softly, put on my hat and coat, and turning down the lamp, felt my way downstairs in the dark, and let myself out of the house.

"As I walked home I told myself that I had secured a desirable patient, and already given him some reason to have faith in my powers. The four half sovereigns jingled pleasantly in my pocket, and I had still time to get a good sleep before it was necessary to begin the day's work.

"But rest was not for me yet awhile. As I opened my own door with a latchkey, a single glance at the hall was sufficient to put another complexion on the case, and I strode rapidly through the house, to find it had been ransacked from top to botom.

"My old friend with the insomnia was simply the accomplice of burglars, who had taken this means of keeping me out of the way while his friends removed the greater part of my portable property. It seemed to me as if they must have taken it away in a furniture van.

"I hurried off at once to the neighboring police station, and the inspector in charge looked serious.

"'It seems to me like the work of a gang that we have been hearing of for some time, but that we can't get hold of,' he said.

"'Well, I think I can take you to a house where you will find one of the gang,' I said, and told him briefly of my patient.

"The policeman smiled a superior smile.

"'He is one of the gang, without doubt, as well as the lad who brought his message, but you won't find him at the house now. You will find that he has taken the room furnished for a day or two, and vanished the instant you left the place.'

"'I have no doubt that was the plan,' I said; 'but I happened to give the gentleman a dose which, if he isn't as used to drugs as he pretended, will keep him asleep for a week.'"

"And did you find him?" I asked, when Macpherson had reached this point in his story, and the famous physician nodded.

"Yes, exactly as I left him. I had some trouble bringing him round. As we thought, he was a notorious criminal, and his arrest led to that of the whole gang, and—what was of more importance to me—the recovery of my furniture. It has often made me smile to think of my little sleeping draught effecting what the whole police force of the metropolis had been trying to do for months. I call it a triumph of medicine."—Tid-Bits.

Sponges Are Rising.

One effect of the war in Cuba has been to diminish the export of Cuban sponges by fully one-half. The Cuban sponge fishermen get a license to fish in Cuban waters only on condition that they shall serve in the navy if required; and so many have been called upon for this service that the harvest of sponges has been materially reduced.

Cuba furnishes less than a third of the sponges used abroad, but the curtailment of that supply helps to put up prices that have been advancing for years. The supply of sponges comes from Florida, Cuba, Nassau, Mexico and the Mediterranean. Ordinarily about two-thirds of the supply, in value, comes from American waters.

The demand for sponges has increased naturally, while the world's supply has not kept pace with it. It has within recent years actually diminished, owing to careless methods of fishing and to over-fishing to supply the increased demand.

The sponge is of slow growth. It takes two or three years for it to attain a commercial size. In all countries in whose waters sponges grow there are laws against the pulling of little sponges until they have reached a certain growth, just as there are laws against the taking of lobsters and of some fishes under specified sizes.—New York Journal.

A New Telephone.

Edison's new telephone, a sample of which he has given to Li Hung Chang, does away with the receiver, and permits a business man to carry on a conversation at a distance of a few feet from the instrument, which is placed against the wall of a room, without leaving his desk or touching the instrument, which works automatically.

The town of Marblehead, in Massachusetts, gained its name because the white quartz which is so plentiful on the headlands looks like marble from a distance.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The leading religions are represented by the following figures: Protestant Christians, 200,000,000; Roman Catholic Christians, 195,000,000; Greek Catholic Christians, 105,000,000; total Christians, 500,000,000. Hebrews, 8,000,000; Mohammedans, 180,000,000. Heathens, 812,000,000. Total non-Christians, 1,000,000,000.

A ranch is about to be established at Merced, Cal., for the growing of wild animals. Elephants, tigers, llamas, antelopes, leopards, lions, kangaroos and other beasts of jungle and forest are to be cultivated. The annual crop of wild beasts is expected to be a large one, and the institution, it is thought, will pay from the start.

Overcrowded Japan turns eager eyes toward the vast unpeopled territory of north Australia. Though English officers predict that trouble would follow Japanese colonization in the great island, it is probable that one of the greatest exoduses of the age will shortly set in from Japan to the north Australian coast. The old world peoples must have room, and they will follow the precedents of all history by taking it wherever it lies open.

It seems very odd to have unearthed playthings as well as the tablets and weapons of antiquity, and yet among the objects found recently in the Assiob necropolis in Egypt was a whole company of wooden soldiers fifteen inches in height. The soldiers carry lances and give a good idea of the style of military equipment prevailing in the time of the Pharaohs. Many an American boy might enjoy playing with those toy warriors, as perhaps some Egyptian lad once did with utmost glee.

The recent school censes of Chicago is interesting to the public at large insomuch as it shows the nativity of the population. Out of the 1,600,275 persons which the diligent enumerators have been able to find, only 332,883 were born in America of American parents. Some 600,000 were born in this country of foreign parents, and nearly the same number are foreign born. Germans number 193,487; Irish, 95,676; Swedes, 53,122; Poles, 42,625; Italians, 12,308. Chicago seems to be fast earning the title of European City, so long deservedly bestowed on New York.

The peace which has been concluded between Italy and the Negus involves the payment of an indemnity to the latter of $400,000. This result, so humiliating to Italy, is the first instance where any African State has got the best in final military conclusions of an European Power. That the Power in question is a member of the Triple Alliance and has been detailed to deal with the Alpine frontier of France in the event of war between the Continental States is a fact which makes its surrender to the Negus an event of special moment to European diplomacy.

An English writer in Science calls attention to the bad type so often found in school and college text-books, and declares that from the kindergarten clear through the college there seems to be a concerted plan to ruin the eyesight of young people. This statement is sweeping, but it is not far from the truth. When the print of a text-book is clear and good we often find the paper highly glazed, so that reading it by night is a great trial to the eyes. Every State superintendent of schools should act as inspector of text-books, and those which are badly printed or otherwise injurious to the eyes should be discarded.

A monument is soon to be erected at Little Falls, N. Y., in honor of the memory of the revolutionary general, Nicholas Herkimer. In the naming of the counties of New York the achievements of various revolutionary heroes and patriots were not forgotten, particularly Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Schuyler, Steuben, Clinton, Delaware (after Lord De La Ware), Franklin, Fulton, Lewis, Greene, Livingston, Putnam, Sullivan, Wayne, Yates and last, but not least, Washington. By some erroneous neglect, for which the early democrats of New York are responsible, there is no Jackson county in this State.

Germany is increasing its production of coal more than any other European country. Some of its coal is sold in the California and Oregon markets, together with that from British Columbia, Australia, Japan and Great Britain. Indian and Japanese coal is said to be driving other supplies out of the Far East. They are both inferior as steam producers, but are very cheap. The steamships using them make a saving of 40 per cent. over the cost of British coal. Russia is trying to supply her Black Sea fleet with coal from her own mines. She has a duty of 40 per cent. on imported coal, but even that rate is unable to keep it out of the country.

One result of the increased attention paid of late years to the army and navy is that it is less difficult to keep the ranks full, and full, too, of the best material. The army lacks less than 400 of its full quota of 25,000, and the same number is to be made up to secure to the navy its 12,000. The admiral in charge of the enlisted men in the navy states also that not since the early days of the navy has there been so large a percentage of the men American citizens, while the personnel is far higher than it has been, and the enlisting officers find it much easier to keep the lists full. When all the new ships are complete there will be needed 16,000 instead of 12,000.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says: It would appear that at length a remedy has been discovered for leprosy. It consists of powder from the bark of a tree known as the hoang-nah, which grows only on the mountains that separate the kingdom of Annam from the Chinese province of Laos. It is being used with much success and efficiency in the leper hospitals of the colony of Trinidad, so much so that the English government is taking steps to introduce its use in the government hospitals of India and other colonial dependencies where leprosy prevails. The remedy was first brought to the attention of Europe by the Catholic missionary bishop of southern China.

The British Prime Minister is at the head of the English government, but, according to Chambers' Journal, he receives no salary, as the office is not recognized by the statute. Some state office with nominal duties, such as the First Lord of the Treasury, is accordingly held by the Premier. Lord Salisbury, however, departed from the almost invariable practice by associating the secretaryship for foreign affairs, perhaps the most arduous and responsible office in the government, with the premiership in his own person. The First Lord of the Treasury, or, as he is more fully described, "First commissioner for executing the office of the lord high treasurer of her Majesty's exchequer," has associated with him the chancellor of the exchequer and three junior lords of the treasury in the control of her Majesty's exchequer; but the post is now a sinecure in the department sense, and carries with it a salary of £5,000 per annum. The famous house, 10 Downing street, in which Cabinet meetings are held, is the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury.

While it is impossible to gauge even approximately the strength and extent of the revolt against the Spanish authority in the Philippines, there is no reason to doubt its seriousness. The troops assigned to the captain-general at Manila number 20,000 officers and men, less the small force employed in the Caroline and Marianne islands, and as they are unable without reinforcements to suppress the rising, it must be pretty formidable. The Philippines are, next to Cuba, the greatest dependency of Spain, the group consisting of about 1,200 islands, only one-third of which are, however, inhabited, and having a total population of about 8,000,000. No section of the people are loyal to Spain, and though the mass of the natives are perhaps only indifferent to her, there exists among the half-breed population and the white colonists much of the same loathing of the mother country as was exhibited in all her dependencies on the mainland. These classes suffer most from the oppressive government of their Spanish rulers, and resent the compulsion under which they are forced to maintain an army of idle officials, and the plundering which, in one form or another, is always an accompaniment of Spanish colonial rule. So far as appears, the present insurrection is confined to Luzon and a few of the adjacent islands; but if it is as formidable there as may be inferred from the despatches its wider spread will, in the inability of Spain to bear either the expense or the exertion of providing an adequate defensive force, be a serious business. The group lies far off in the Pacific, and is in the aggregate as large as Japan, and with Cuba in full revolt and Porto Rico threatening it, Spain in her exhausted military and financial condition is ill prepared to stand any new strain.

Bicyclist With No Hands.

G. L. Scott, of Coal Hill, Penn., is probably the only handless man in the world who rides a bicycle in handicap races. Scott four years ago was a farmer, but the sharp knives of a mowing machine cut off both his arms near the elbows. He was not a bit cast down by this misfortune—in fact, it gave him what has proved a brilliant idea. He determined to become a bicyclist and make his legs give him a living.

He purchased a second-hand wheel and learned to ride it. Notwithstanding his physical shortcomings, he succeeded admirably, and a few months ago entered in a handicap road race at Sharpsville, Penn. His handicap exceeded by two minutes that of any other contestant. The surprise of the spectators can be imagined when Scott actually beat out all the contestants, and came within thirty seconds of winning the time prize. Since his advent in bicycle circles this season he has entered in nearly all the amateur tournaments in eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania, and generally carries away a large share of the prizes.

At the annual bicycle meet in Sharon, Penn., on Aug. 28, he rode a half mile on a heavy track in 1:07. Scott governs his bicycle by two large hooks that are tightly clasped to the handle bars and firmly attached to his stubs of arms. He has wonderful control of his machine, and can handle it with the same skill as an expert who is physically sound. In guiding his wheel he does not depend so much on the use of his artificial arms as he does on the artful movements of his legs and body. Scott has issued a challenge to ride any armless bicyclist a series of one, two, five and ten mile races.

Whiskers at Fourteen.

Ed Jenkins is a fourteen-year-old boy living in Garrard County, Kentucky, whose claim to distinction is based on the fact that he has a fully developed black mustache that many a man of thirty would be proud to boast. The boy was hardly ten years old when the fur began to sprout on his upper lip. Contrary to the usage of boys he did not encourage its growth by surreptitiously shaving. He never put a razor to his face, but the hair needed no encouragement and continued to grow and become darker, until the mustache was thick and long. The remarkable feature is that the boy is not particularly developed beyond his years in any other way. He is not above the average in height or weight. He still wears knee "pants," and it is a queer sight to see the kid fumbling his mustache and curling the ends.

Take

Care of your health at this season. See that your blood is pure, appetite good and all the organs in a healthy condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great building-up and blood purifying medicine and therefore it is the best medicine to take in the fall, when the atmosphere is laden with disease germs from decaying vegetation. Hood's Sarsaparilla prevents colds, pneumonia, bronchitis, fevers.

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Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

Napoleon's Attempt at Suicide.

Since 1808 he had worn about his neck as a kind of amulet a little bag said to contain a deadly poison, one of the salts of prussic acid. That night, when the terrors of a shaken reason overpowered him, it is believed that he swallowed the drug. Instead of oblivion came agony, and his valet, rushing to his master's bedside at the sound of a bitter cry, claimed to catch the words: "Marmont has struck me the final blow! Unhappy man, I loved him! Berthier's desertion has broken my heart! My old friends, my comrades in arms!" Ivan, the Emperor's body physician, was summoned, and administered an antidote; the spasm was allayed, and after a short sleep reason resumed her seat. It is related in the memoirs of Caulaincourt, and probably with a sort of Homeric truth, that when the reputed writer was admitted in the early morning Napoleon's "wan and sunken eyes seemed struggling to recall the objects round about; a universe of torture was revealed in the vaguely desolate look." Napoleon is reported as saying: "It is not the loss of the throne that makes existence unendurable; my military career suffices for the glory of a single man. Do you know what is more difficult to bear than the reverses of fortune? It is the baseness, the horrible ingratitude, of men. Before such acts of cowardice, before the shamelessness of their egotism, I have turned away my head in disgust and taken my life in horror. * * * What I have suffered for twenty days no one can understand."—Century.

Mrs. Sewall.

Mrs. Arthur Sewall, wife of the Democratic candidate for Vice President, is a daughter of the late Charles Crooker, of Bath, Me. She was educated in Ipswich, and afterward traveled extensively in this country and Europe. She is a wide reader, a proficient student, and a well-versed French scholar; but, especially, she has an artistic temperament. A large collection of water colors and landscape photographs made by her in her travels testify to this; and she has received diplomas for her work as an expert amateur photographer in Paris, New York and Boston. While she is in no sense an invalid, Mrs. Sewall's health has not been good for some time; and she has been compelled to forego social duties to a considerable extent for the last few years.

Sympathy and Truth.

If a man cannot be really loyal to truth without sympathy, neither can he be truly kind and generous without truthfulness. For, if he weakly yields to every one, right or wrong, and is what Emerson calls "a mush of concession," he is not really helping or strengthening or elevating any one; he is only indulging his own ease by giving some one a cheap, unwholesome and transitory pleasure. The courage of truthfulness is one of the most important elements in all social intercourse, and one of the firmest foundations of all worthy friendship.

Never judge a man by his clothes he wears form your estimate from the wearing apparel of his wife.

BRAVE SPIRITS BROKEN.

How often women wake up in the morning cheerful and happy, determined to do so much before the day ends, and yet:—

Before the morning is very old, the dreadful BACKACHE appears, the brave spirit sinks back in affright; no matter how hard she struggles, the "clutch" is upon her, she falls upon the couch, crying:—"Why should I suffer so? What can I do?"

Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" will stop the torture and restore courage.

All such pains come from a deranged uterus. Trouble in the womb blots out the light of the sun at midday to a vast number of women.

Be advised—do as many others have done and are doing—procure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and commence without delay to realize the relief it is sure to bring you.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Gates of Carbuncle."

TEXT: "And I will make thy windows of agates, and thy gates of carbuncles."—Isa. liv., 12.

Perhaps because a human disease of most painful and oftimes fatal character is named after it, the church and the world have never done justice to that intense and all-suggestive precious stone, the carbuncle. The pearl that Christ picked up to illustrate His sermon, and the jasper and the sapphire and the amethyst which the apocalyptic vision masoned into the wall of heaven have had proper recognition, but this, in all the ages, is the first sermon on the carbuncle.

This precious stone is found in the East Indies, in color is an intense scarlet, and held up between your eye and the sun it is a burning coal. The poet puts it into rhythm as he writes:

Like to the burning coal whence comes its name;
Among the Greeks as Anthrax known to fame.

God sets it high up in Bible crystallography. He cuts it with a divine chisel, sharpens it with precise geometry, and kindles its fire into an almost supernatural flame of beauty. Its law of symmetry, its law of zones, its law of parallelism, something to excite the amazement of the scientist, chime the cantos of the poet and arouse the adoration of the Christian. No one but the infinite God could fashion a carbuncle as large as your thumb-nail, and as if to make all ages appreciate this precious stone He ordered it to be set in the first row of the high priest's breast-plate in olden time and higher up than the onyx and the emerald and the diamond, and in Ezekiel's prophecies concerning the splendors of the Tyrian court, the carbuncle is mentioned, the brilliancies of the walls and of the tasselated floors suggested by the Bible sentence: "Thou hast walked up and down in the midst of the stones of fire!" But in my text it is not a solitary specimen that I hand you, as the keeper of a museum might take down from the shelf a precious stone and allow you to examine it. Nor is it in the panel of a door that you might stand and study for its unique carvings or bronzed traceries, but there is a whole gate of it lifted before our admiring and astounded vision, aye! two gates of it, aye! many gates of it: "I will make thy gates of carcuncles." What gates! Gates of the Church. Gates of anything worth possessing. Gates of successful enterprise. Gates of salvation. Gates of National achievement. Isaiah, who wrote this text, wrote also all that about Christ "as the lamb of the slaughter," and spoke of Christ as saying, "I have trod the wine press alone," and wrote, "Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah?" And do you think that Isaiah in my text merely happened to represent the gates as red gates, as carmine gates, as gates of carbuncle? No. He means that is through atonement, through blood-red struggle, through agonies we get into anything worth getting into. Heaven's gates may well be made of pearl, a bright, pellucid, cheerful crystallization, because all the struggles are over and there is beyond those gates nothing but raptures and cantata and triumphal procession and everlasting holiday and kiss of reunion, and so the twelve gates are twelve pearls, and could be nothing less than pearls. But Christ hoisted the gates of pardon in His own blood, and the marks of eight fingers and two thumbs are on each gate, and as He lifted the gate it leaned against His forehead and took from it a crimson impress, and all those gates are deeply dyed, and Isaiah was right when he spoke of these gates as gates of carbuncle.

What an odd thing it is, think some, this idea of vicarious suffering or suffering for others! Not at all. The world had seen vicarious suffering millions of times before Christ came and demonstrated it on a scale that eclipsed all that went before and all that shall come after. Rachael lived only long enough after the birth of her son to give him a name. In faint whisper she said, "Call him Ben-oni," which means "son of my pain," and all modern travelers on the road from Jerusalem to Bethel uncover their heads and stand reverently at the tomb of Rachel who died for her boy. But in all ages how many mothers die for their children, and in many cases grown up children, who by recreancy stab clear through the mother's heart! Suffering for others? Why, the world is full of it. "Jump!" said the engineer to the fireman on the locomotive. "One of us is enough to die. Jump!" And so the engineer died at his post, trying to save the train. When this summer the two trains crashed into each other near Atlantic City, among the forty-seven who lost their lives, the engineer was found dead with one hand on the throttle of the locomotive and the other on the brake. Aye! there are hundreds here to-day suffering for others. You know and God knows it is vicarious sacrifice. But on one limestone hill about twice the height of this church, five minutes' walk from the gates of Jerusalem, was the sublimest case of suffering for others that the world ever saw or ever will see. Christ the victim, human and satanic malevolence the executioner, the whole human race having an overwhelming interest in the spectacle. To open a way for us sinful men and sinful women into glorious pardon and high hope and eternal exultation, Christ, with hand dripping with the rush of opened arteries, swung back the gate, and behold! it is a red gate, a gate of deepest hue, a gate of carbuncle.

What is true in spirituals is true in temporals. There are young men and older men who hope, through the settlement of this acrid controversy between silver and gold, or the bimetallic quarrel, that it will become easy to make a living. That time will never come. It never has been easy to make a living. The men who have it very easy now, went through hardships and self-denials to which most young men would never consent. Unless they got it by inheritance, you cannot mention twenty-five men who have come to honorable fortune that did not fight their way, inch by inch, and against fearful odds that again and again almost destroyed them. For some good reason God has arranged it for all the centuries that the only way for most people to get a livelihood for themselves and their families is with both hands and all the allied forces of body, mind and soul to push back and push open the red gate, the gate of carbuncle. For the benefit of all young men, if I had the time, I would call the roll of those who overcame obstacle. How many of the mighty men who went one way on Pennsylvania avenue and reached the United States Senate, or walked the other way on Pennsylvania avenue and reached the White House, did not have to climb over political obloquy? Not one. How much scorn and scoff, and brutal attack did Horace Mann endure between the time when he first began to fight for a better common school system in Massachusetts, and the day when a statue in honor of him was placed on the steps of the State House overlooking "The Commons?"

Read the biography of Robert Hall, the Baptist preacher, who, though he had been pronounced a dunce a school, lived to thrill the world with his Christian eloquence; and of George Peabody, who never owned a carriage and denied himself all luxuries that he might while living and after death, through last will and testament, devote his uncounted millions to the education of the poor people of England and America; and of Bishop Janes, who in his boyhood worked his passage from Ireland to America, and became the joy of Methodism and a blessing to the race. Go the biograph al alcove in city, State, or National library, and find at least every other book an illustration of overcome obstacle, and of carmine gate that had to be forced open.

What is true of individuals is true of Nations. Was it a mild spring morning when the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock, and did they come in a gilded yacht, gay streamers flying? No. It was in a cold December, and from a ship in which one would not want to cross the Hudson or the Potomac River. Scalping knives all ready to receive them, they landed, their only welcome the Indian war-whoop. Red men on the beach. Red men in the forest. Red men on the mountains. Red men in the valleys. Living gates of red men. Gates of carbuncle!

Aboriginal hostility pushed back, surely now our forefathers will have nothing to do but to take easy possession of the finest continent under the sun. The skies so genial, the soil so fertile, the rivers so populous with finny life, the acreage so immense, there will be nothing to do but eat, drink and be merry. No. The most powerful Nation, by army and navy, sounded its protest across three thousand miles of water. Then came Lexington, and Bunker Hill, and Monmouth, and Long Island battles, and Valley Forge, and Yorktown, and starvation, and widowhood, and orphanage, and the thirteen colonies went through sufferings which the historian has attempted to put upon paper, and the artist to put upon canvas, but all in vain. Engraver's knife, and reporter's skill, and telegraphic wire, and daily press, which have made us acquainted with the horrors of modern battlefield, had not yet begun their vigilance, and the story of the American Revolution has never been told, and never will be told. It did not take much ink to sign the Declaration of Independence, but it took a terrific amount of blood to maintain it. It was an awful gate of opposition that the men and women—and the women as much as the men—pushed back. It was a gate of self-sacrifice. It was a gate of blood. It was a gate of carbuncle.

We are not indebted to history for our knowledge of the greatest of National crises. Many of us remember it, and fathers and mothers now living had better keep telling that story to their children, so that instead of their being dependent upon cold type and obliged to say, "On such a page of such a book you can read that," will they rather be able to say, "My father told me so!" "My mother told me so." Men and women who vividly remember 1861, and 1862, and 1863, and 1864, be yourselves the historians, telling it, not with pen, but with living tongue and voice and gesture. That is the great use of Memorial Decoration Day, for the calla lilies on the grave tops soon become breathless of perfume, and in a week turn to dust unto that which lies beneath it. But the story of courage and self-sacrifice and patriotism told on platforms and in households and by the roadside and in churches and in cemeteries by that annual recital will be kept fresh in the memory of generations as long as our American institutions are worthy of preservation. Long after you are dead your children will be able to say, with the Psalmist: "We have heard with our ears, O God, our fathers have told us, what work Thou didst in their days, in the times of old." But what a time it was! Four years of homesickness! Four years of brotherly and sisterly estrangement! Four years of martyrdom! Four years of massacre! Put them in a long line, the conflagration of cities, and see them light up a whole continent! Put them in long rows, the hospitals, making a vast metropolis of pain and paroxysm! Gather them in one vast assemblage, the millions of bereft from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific beaches! Put the tears into lakes, and the blood into rivers, and the shrieks into whirlwinds! During those four years many good and wise men at the North and South saw nothing ahead but annihilation. With such a National debt we could never meet our obligations! With such moral antipathies Northern and Southern men could never come into amity! Representatives of Louisiana and Georgia, and the Carolinas could never again sit side by side with the Representatives of Maine, Massachusetts and New York at the National capital. Lord John Russell had declared that we were "a bubble-bursting Nationality," and it had come true. The Nations of Europe had gathered with very resigned spirit at the funeral of our American Republic. They had tolled the bells on Parliaments and Reichstags and lowered their flags at half mast, and even the lion on the other side of the sea had whined for the dead eagle on this side. The deep grave had been dug, and beside Babylon, and Thebes, and Tyre, and other dead Nations of the past our dead Republic was to be buried. The epitaph was all ready: "Here lies the American Republic. Born at Philadelphia, 4th of July, 1776. Killed at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Aged eighty-five years and seventeen days. Peace to its ashes." But before the obsequies had quite closed there was an interruption of the ceremonies, and our dead Nation rose from its mortuary surroundings. God had made for it a special Resurrection Day, and cried, "Come forth, thou Republic of Washington, and John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, and Patrick Henry, and John Hancock, and Daniel Webster, and S. S. Prentiss, and Henry Clay. Come forth!" And she came forth, to be stronger than she had ever been. Her mightiest prosperities have come since that time. Who would want to push back this country to what it was in 1860 or 1850? But, oh, what a high gate, what a strong gate she had to push back before she could make one step in advance! Gate of flame! See Norfolk Navy Yard, and Columbia, and Chambersburg, and Charleston on fire! Gate of bayonets! See glittering rifles and carbines flash from the Susquehanna, and the James, to the Mississippi, and the Arkansas! Gate of heavy artillery, making the mountains of Tennessee and Kentucky and Virginia tremble as though the earth itself were struggling in its last agony. The gate was so fiery and so red that I can think of nothing more appropriate than to take the suggestion of Isaiah in the text and call it a gate of carbuncles.

This country has been for the most part of its history passing through crises, and after each crisis was better off than before it entered it, and now we are at another crisis. We are told on one hand that if gold is kept as a standard and silver is not elevated, confidence will be restored and this Nation will rise triumphant from all the financial misfortunes that have been afflicting us. On the other hand we are told that if the free coinage of silver is allowed, all the wheels of business will revolve, the poor man will have a better chance, and all our industries will begin to hum and roar. During the last six Presidential election I have been urged to enter the political arena, but I never have and never will turn the pulpit in which I preach into a political stump. Every minister must do as he feels called to do, and I will not criticise him for doing what he considers his duty; but all the political harangues from pulpits from now until the 31 of November will not in all the United States change one vote, but will leave many ears stopped against anything that such clergymen may utter the rest of their lives. As a general rule the laymen of churches understand politics better than the clergy, because they (the laymen) study politics more than the clergy, and have better opportunity of being intelligent on these subjects. But good morals, honesty, loyalty, Christian patriotism and the Ten Commandments—these we must preach. God says distinctly in the Bible, "The silver and the gold are Mine," and He will settle the controversy between those two metals. If ever this country needed the divine rescue it needs it now. Never within my memory have so many people literally starved to death as in the past few months. Have you noticed in the newspapers how many men and women here and there have been found dead, the post-mortem examination stating that the cause of death was hunger? There is not a day that we do not hear the crash of some great commercial establishment, and, as a consequence, many people are thrown out of employment. Among what we considered comfortable homes have come privation and close calculation and an economy that kills. Millions of people who say nothing about it are at this moment at their wits' end. There are millions of people who do not want charity but want work. The cry has gone up to the ears of the "Lord of Sabaoth," and the prayer will be heard and relief will come. If we have nothing better to depend on than American politics, relief will never come. Whoever is elected to the Presidency, the wheels of Government turn so slowly, and a caucus in yonder white building on the hill may tie the hands of any President. Now, though we who live in the District of Columbia cannot vote, we can pray, and my prayer day and night shall be, "Oh God, hear the cry of the souls from under the altar! Thou who hast brought the wheat and corn of this season to such magnitude of supply, give food to man and beast. Thou who hadst not where to lay Thy head, pity the shelterless. Thou who hast brought to perfection the cotton of the South and the flax of the North, clothe the naked. Thou who hast filled the mine with coal, give fuel to the shivering. Bring bread to the body, intelligence to the mind, and salvation to the soul of all the people! God save the Nation!"

But we must admit it is a hard gate to push back. Millions of thin hands have pushed at it without making it swing on its hard hinges. It is a gate made out of empty flour barrels, and cold fire grates, and worn out apparel, and cheerless homes, and unmedicated sickness, and ghastliness and horror. It is a gate of struggle. A gate of penury. A gate of want. A gate of disappointment. A red gate, or what Isaiah would have called a gate of carbuncles.

Now, as I have already suggested, as there are obstacles in all our paths, we will be happier if we consent to have our life a struggle. I do not know anyone to whom it is not a struggle. Louis the Fourteenth thought he had everything fixed just right and fixed to stay, and so he had the great clock at Bordeaux made. The hours of that clock were struck by figures in bronze representing the kings of Europe, and at a certain time of day William the Third of England and other kings were made to come out and bow to Louis the Fourteenth. But the clock got out of order one day and just the opposite of what was expected occurred, as the clock struck a certain hour Louis the Fourteenth was thrown to the feet of William the Third. And so the clock of destiny brings many surprises and those go down that you expected to stand, and at the foot of disaster most regal conditions tumble. In all styles of life there come disappointment and struggle. God has for some good reason arranged it so. If it is not poverty it is sickness. If it is not sickness, it is persecution. If it is not persecution, it is contest with some evil appetite. If it is not some evil appetite, it is bereavement. If it is not one thing, it is another. Do not get soured and cross and think your case is peculiar. You are just like the rest of us. You will have to take the bitter draught whether it be handed to you in golden chalice or pewter mug. A man who has a thousand dollars a year income sleeps sounder and has a better appetite than the man who has five millions. If our life were not a struggle we would never consent to get out of this world, and if we would want to stay here, and so block up the way of the advancing generations. By the time that a man gets to be seventy years of age, and sometimes by the time he gets to be fifty years of age, he says: "I have had enough of this, and when the Lord wills it I am ready to emigrate to a country where there are no taxes and the silver of the trumpet put to one's lips has no quarrel with the gold of the pavement under his feet." We have in this world more opportunity to cultivate patience than to cultivate any other grace. Let that grace be strengthened in the Royal Gymnasium of obstacle and opposition, and by the help of God, having overcome our own hindrances and worriments, let us go forth to help others whose struggle is greater than our own.

A New York business man received the other day a check drawn on the 13th day of the month for $13.13, but as he is the thirteenth child in his family he cashed it without a moment's hesitation.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.

FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$	@	4 00
High Grade Extra			4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		69¼	72¾
CORN—No. 2 White		29	29¼
Oats—Southern & Penn		16½	18
RYE—No. 2		38	42
HAY—Choice Timothy		12 00	12 50
Good to Prime		11 00	11 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds		14 00	15 00
Wheat Blocks		8 00	8 50
Oat Blocks		7 00	7 50

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$	@	65
No. 2			50
PEAS—Standards		90	1 25
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			70
Moist			50

HIDES.

CITY STEERS	$	7½@	8
City Cows		6	6¼
Southern No. 2		4½	5

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbanks	$	1 25 @	1 50
ONIONS		1 00	1 15

PROVISIONS.

HOGS PRODUCTS—shls	$	5@	5¾
Clear ribsides		5	5¾
Hams		11	11½
Mess Pork, per bar			9 00
LARD—Crude			3
Best refined			5¾

BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$	17@	18
Under Fine		14	16
Creamery Rolls		17	18

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	$	10@	10¾
N. Y. Flats		10	10½
Skim Cheese		3	5

EGGS.

EGGS—State	$	14½ @	15
North Carolina		13	13½

LIVE POULTRY.

CHICKENS—Hens	$	8½ @	9
Ducks, per lb		9	10

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$	1 50 @	2 50
Sound common		3 00	4 00
Middling		6 00	7 00
Fancy		10 00	12 00

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—Best Beeves	$	4 25 @	4 50
SHEEP		1 50	3 75
Hogs		3 70	3 80

FURS AND SKINS.

MUSKRAT	$	10 @	11
Raccoon		40	45
Red Fox		—	1 00
Skunk Black		—	80
Opossum		22	23
Mink		—	80
Otter		—	1 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	$	3 60 @	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		75¼	77¼
RYE—Western		38	39
CORN—No. 2		28¾	29¼
OATS—No. 3		21½	21¾
BUTTER—State		10½	15
EGGS—State		18½	19
CHEESE—State		7	9½

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$	3 60 @	4
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		71¼	71¾
CORN—No. 3		29	29¼
OATS—No. 2		25½	26
BUTTER—State		17	19
EGGS—Penna. ft		16	17

ONE GUN AGAINST DOZENS.

How Evangelist Mills Became Famous in the Black Hills.

Out at Central City in the Black Hills B. Fay Mills' fame as an evangelist is overshadowed by his reputation as a man of nerve.

Mills went there as a newspaper correspondent before the Sioux reservation was opened to settlers. He took observations of the situation and the "characters" of the place and crystallized these in some readable articles for an Eastern syndicate. They met the approval of readers in New York clubs and in Philadelphia boudoirs, for they had the touch of novelty and the savor of adventure. Not so with the flannel-shirted population of Central City. The community did not enjoy having its little peculiarities brought under the glare of public observation and it resolved to run the perpetrator of such outrages out of town.

The citizens resolved to besiege him in his log castle on the hill and to resolve with the Black Hills pioneers was to do. It was not a half hour after these summary proceedings were suggested before the coming evangelist saw the entire population of Central City filing up the hill, evidently bent upon paying him a visit. He was new to the country, but he had studied the idiosyncrasies of its inhabitants long enough to know what such formalities portended. He barred the door, loaded his repeating rifle and waited.

The commander of the visiting forces called upon him to surrender. The only answer was the appearance of the cold muzzle of a rifle at a knot hole in the door. The crowd fired a few times in sportive manner, but grew tired of wasting its ammunition and it concluded to wait for developments. There were none. The cold muzzle never left the knot hole. The crowd got tired.

This state of siege lasted three days. Then the last man left his post and Mills was a free man as far as his own premises were concerned, but he wisely refrained from making himself visible down town until a couple more days had cooled the excitement. When he did go, he found that his journalistic piracies had been forgotten in a new, all-absorbing topic. Miles away in an almost inaccessible part of the mountain a mine had "caved in." A rescuing party must be sent to the relief of the imprisoned and dying miners. But the way led through a forest that had not even an Indian path as guide. It was bitterly cold and danger was to be apprehended from Indians. Who would lead the rescuing party? The bravest of the denizens of Central City were mute. "I will go," said a quiet voice that has since stirred thousands from the pulpit. The slender young fellow who "had writ them lies" stepped into the open. They couldn't kill him then. His services might prove valuable.

He led the party through the woods, saved the miners from an awful death and won imperishable laurels as "the nerviest man anywhere about."

Hiccoughs.

A new method of stopping hiccoughs is said to have been accidentally discovered in a French hospital. It consists in thrusting the tongue out of the mouth and holding it thus for a short time.

It hurts your feelings for people to say that you are fickle, but you bet you are.

Every man claims to read both sides, but no man does.

That Joyful Feeling

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well-informed.

To what gulfs a single deviation from the track of human duties leads.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco easily and forever, regain lost manhood, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist. Under a special guarantee to cure. Book and sample free. Address sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Compare your manifold blessings with the trifling annoyance of each day.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c., 25c.

Habits are soon assumed; but when we strive to strip them off, 'tis being flayed alive.

BE EASY!

Use

Sunlight Soap

Easiest Soap in the World.
It does all the work; you
Don't have to Rub or Scrub.
Saves your clothes wonderfully too,
It's So Pure.

Lever Bros., Ltd., Hudson and Harrison Sts., N.Y.

A FRIEND OF THE BISON.

Austin Corbin Had the Finest Herd of Buffaloes in America.

The late Austin Corbin, the railroad magnate who met such a shocking death not long ago, was a warm friend of the American bison. He was a struggling young man in Iowa when the wanton and ruthless destruction of North America's most distinctive beast was at its height, and as a frequent witness on the Western prairies of this cruel and purely reckless slaughter of a magnificent species he had formed a plan, many years before he had acquired the means for carrying it out, to prevent the utter extinction of the buffalo tribe in America. When his easy conquest over apparently insuperable difficulties had furnished him with the money he wasted no time in putting the scheme into operation.

Several years ago he commissioned ranchmen in all the country from British Columbia to Southern Colorado, and from Western Nebraska to the Yellowstone, to capture for him the best specimens of the few remaining buffalo in the West. The result was that in a few years the millionaire Long Island railroad man had the gratification of assembling in the Blue mountain forest of New Hampshire a collection of thirty-eight noble specimens of the buffalo tribe. The herd has now increased to seventy-four, more than forty having been born in the New Hampshire forest, a few of which died.

This is the finest herd of buffalo in America. Every one of this herd, including those born in a state of comparative captivity, is a superb specimen, and the tribe is increasing rapidly.

Some time before his death Mr. Corbin presented this splendid herd to the city of New York. Quarters will be fitted up for them in Van Cortlandt Park, and they will probably be placed ther this fall.

It never hurts truth any to be lied about.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

To endeavor to forget anyone is the certain way to think of nothing else.

Dobbins' Floating Borax Soap is the only floating soap that contains Borax. For toilet or laundry use it is incomparable. A perfect soap for all uses. Try it once. You'll use it always. Order of your grocer. Red wrapper.

Manners must adorn knowledge and smooth its way through the world.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. TOWNSEND, Ft. Howard Wis., May 4, '95.

The loss of fortune only serves to increase the pride of the worthy.

JUST try a 10c box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

He that lives alone lives in danger; society avoids many dangers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

To make laws complete they should reward as well as punish.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Manners are the final and perfect flower of noble character.

St. Vitus' Dance. One bottle Dr. Fenner's Specific cures. Circular, Fredonia, N. Y.

Some bands should march and not play.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Nature is too often called bad habit.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. 10c.

A new broom sweeps with elegance.

The Pill that Will.

"The pill that will," implies the pills that won't. Their name is legion. The name of "the pill that will" is Ayer's Cathartic Pill. It is a pill to rely on. Properly used it will cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and the other ills that result from torpid liver. Ayer's pills are not designed to spur the liver into a momentary activity, leaving it in yet more incapable condition after the immediate effect is past. They are compounded with the purpose of toning up the entire system, removing the obstructing conditions, and putting the liver into proper relations with the rest of the organs for natural co-operation. The record of Ayer's Pills during the half century they have been in public use establishes their great and permanent value in all liver affections.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

FOR one hundred and fifteen years Walter Baker & Co. have made Cocoa and Chocolate, and the demand for it increases every year. Try it and you will see why.

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

ONE of our customers, a medical woman of Stirling, has written us that she is glad she took our advice and BOUGHT A MACHINE THAT WOULD DO THE WORK! We make the best line of modern WELL Drilling machinery, and that is the kind best suited for the work. LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

AGENT to sell Lettuce Cream and Lettuce Cream Soap to consumers. Quick seller. LIBERAL COMMISSION. Send 50c. in stamps for samples. LETTUCE CREAM CO., 111 4th Ave., N.Y.

ENU 42

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent. REV. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

OH, LOOK!

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR

"Before and After Taking."

By J. Hamilton Ayers, A. M., M. D.

This is a most Valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easily-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes, and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the Simplest Remedies which will alleviate or cure.

598 PAGES, PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

The Book is written in plain every-day English, and is free from the technical terms which render most Doctor Books so valueless to the generality of readers. This Book is intended to be of Service in the Family, and is so worded as to be readily understood by all. Only

60 CTS. POST-PAID.

(The low price only being made possible by the immense edition printed. Not only does this Book contain so much Information Relative to Diseases, but very properly gives a Complete Analysis of everything pertaining to Courtship, Marriage and the Production and Rearing of Healthy Families; together with Valuable Recipes and Prescriptions, Explanations of Botanical Practice, Correct use of Ordinary Herbs. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged with Complete Index. With this Book in the house there is no excuse for not knowing what to do in an emergency. Don't wait until you have illness in your family before you order, but send at once for this valuable volume. ONLY 60 CENTS POST-PAID. Send postal notes or postage stamps of any denomination not larger than 5 cents.

BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct. 15.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Taken as a whole, is easily the best as well as the largest store in Bellefonte and is particularly strong in the following departments:

DRESS GOODS representing the Botany Mills, we are at all times ready to show you goods fresh from the looms, that for quality, price style, speak for themselves. We also carry a complete line of "Gold Medal" specialties in Black only. They rank among the best of the world's products in Black Dress Fabrics.

Our Dress Lining and Trimming Department.

Is up to date, and great care is taken to sell only such material as will give proper style and results, as required in modern dressmaking.

Notions and Novelties.

Immense Variety, Latest Ideas, Standard Goods, Lowest Prices.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

UNDERWEAR.

Is right in reason now. We have a nice assortment at prices cheaper than any previous time. Cotton Ribbed Vests, with Sleeves, 20c up. Wool, 50c up. Silk and Wool, $1.00. Children's Cotton Vests from 12½c up. Wool, 25c. up.

Men's Shirts and Drawers from 25c up. Wool from 50c up.

We also carry a good line of Men's Overalls and Over Shirts, made from material that will wear satisfactory.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

Local Items of Interest.

This is the day for the free silver ox roast at Millheim.

Next time Frank Bradford fires at a burglar he means to shoot for "keeps."

This week has been wet since Monday, with a 2½ inch rainfall.

What a splendid fall this would be for a pumpkin flood.

The Centre Democrat now has telephone connection ; its phone is 1183.

Corn husking, apple butter boiling threshing grain and picking apples are now keeping farmers busy.

Judge Bell, of Blair county, has ruled that bridges should be built by the township and not the county.

Apples and potatoes are being shipped in large quantities from this place and other points of the valley.

The time for having fires indoors is at hand ; see that your stove pipe and flues are in proper condition to prevent fires.

Sam Snyder has laid off for a short time digging for water in his yard, as his services are in demand on carpenter jobs.

Rev. Sarvis, years ago a Methodist minister in this place, is suffering with an attack of typhoid fever at Hustontown, Fulton county.

Tom Harter has flitted into the new property purchased in Bellefonte, and is as happy as if he had caught a trout half mile in length.

Chas. P. Hewes, esq., gained three cases in supreme court last week. He is a safe lawyer and is gaining a large practice, which he deserves.

Titus M. Gramley was elected by the Lutheran East Pa. Synod as a delegate to the next General Synod. A fit selection.

We will take one or more hindquarters of good beef on subscription account, which can be delivered between this and January. Report soon.

Among the students at the West Chester Normal, there are from Centre county, Geo. Glenn of Shingletown and Lillian J. Glossner of Blanchard.

Citizens, make your homes secure and be prepared to give burglars a hot reception. Every day brings accounts of houses being robbed.

George Koch, starting to pick apples from a tree, the limb broke, and landing 24 feet below, he unanimously resolved, with apples at 15 cents per bushel, he wasn't going to pick any more.

MORE ATTEMPTS AT BURGLARY.

Sunday Night's Prowlers--Attempts on a Half Dozen Houses.

Last Sunday night, after midnight, house-breakers were trying to get in their work again in this town, but with no success as they were discovered at all places before getting in to the houses they visited, and ran away.

A window at Rev. Rearick's, the pastor being absent, was pried open, but the noise caused thereby awakened Mrs. Rearick, and on listening a few moments found the noise was caused by some party attempting to forcibly enter the house; she screamed and called to Alf. Krape, living nearly opposite, who heard the call, and hastening out heard the retreating footsteps of the thieves, but the night was too dark to get a glimpse of them.

Dr. Jacobs, living a few rods farther up also heard noises at one of his windows and several signal whistles and answers. The fellows also left on hearing some one was awake inside.

A visit was made to the house of Mrs. Jas. C. Boal, but she heard the noise of an attempt to force an entrance to her dwelling and having a dinner bell in her bed room, she gave the alarm by ringing the bell and the burglars were again foiled and ran off.

At the station end of town agent Frank Bradford had an experience the same night close on to 3 o'clock. He heard an attempt to force a window at his house, he sprang from bed and looking from his bed room window he spied two men running from a window below; they mounted a buggy close by and drove off. About an hour later they made their appearance a second time and he perceived them approaching the house. He fired his Winchester to make an alarm and the fellows fled.

There were several other premises where the residents thought they heard suspicious noises as if there were efforts to "break in and steal." People are getting alive to the necessity of being armed in their houses against burglars.

Some are of the opinion that Sunday night's efforts were by "home talent."

A Railroad Surprise.

At a meeting of the Sunbury and Lewistown railroad it was unanimously voted to adopt the merger of that road with the Mifflin and Centre county railroad. The capital stock of the former will be cancelled—$600,000—and instead, $1,200,000 of new capital stock will be issued, $800,000 of which is to be given pro rata to the present stockholders of the Sunbury and Lewistown railroad, and the remaining $400,000 is to be paid to the Pennsylvania railroad in exchange for total bonds, $200,000, and the total stock, $200,000, of the Mifflin and Centre county railroad.

Where They Will Worship.

The United Evangelicals of this place, lately using the M. E. church for holding services, will now occupy the vacant Dinges store room for their place of worship. The shelves and counters have been removed, the walls are being papered, chairs will be supplied for seats, and all possible done to make the room inviting besides its being located in a convenient part of town. Messrs. Dauberman and Krumbine are doing the work of putting the room in proper condition.

Loses an Eye.

We are sorry to know that our old farmer friend, D. P. Houser, living a short distance west of here, has lost the sight of his right eye. It became sore from some cause a few weeks ago, and taking a cold during pic-nic week aggravated the eye trouble and has resulted in loosing the sight of the eye. He has suffered considerable pain from the condition of the member.

Cold Winter Predicted.

The old settlers of the mountains predict a long, cold winter. The fur on the rabbits and minks is thicker than usual; the corn husks are double; the nut crop is an enormous one; the squirrels have begun to lay in stores of acorns. All these are infallible signs of cold weather.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

John Glenn, Jr., and Mabel Bathurst, Roland.

Frank Huey and Mary E. Huey, Benner twp.

R. J. Killey, Chester Hill, and Susan Beckwith, Worth twp.

Who Will Head the Movement?

What do the farmers and business men of Clinton county say to meeting the Centre county people in organizing a union fair in a desirable location. This certainly can be made a success. —Lock Haven *Republican.*

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday, Oct. 18, at Centre Hall, at 2 p. m. ; at Spring Mills at 7 p. m. ; at Tusseyville at 10 a. m.

—"Clothes do not make the man"—but they help. The Philadelphia Branch knows just how to increase your personal appearance 100 per cent. without pauperizing you.

A Faith Cure Healer Arrested.

Rebecca Parry, a faith cure healer, who has been practicing in this town for some time past, was arrested Saturday morning at the instance of the Centre County Medical Association.

The charge preferred against her is practicing without a diploma and without having her name registered in the Prothonotary's office, as required by law. This charge is a very serious one if they can prove it against her, and she is liable to a fine of $500.00. She was to have had a hearing before 'Squire Keichline at 9 o'clock Saturday, but it was postponed until the afternoon at 3 o'clock.—*Daily News.*

After a hearing the woman was discharged by Esq. Kichline, since he could find no law to interfere with faith-cure doctoring.

The New Ballot.

The ballot which will be voted in the State this fall will contain nine columns. The Republican party will be first; then will follow Democratic, Prohibition, National, Peoples, Socialist Labor, Free Silver, Jeffersonian and a blank column in the order named. The surnames of the Presidential candidates of each party are placed in the column just below the circle above the electors. To the right of the names of the candidates is a large square in which the voter by marking a cross votes for the entire thirty-two candidates for elector in that column. A voter desiring to vote for any other candidate below the electors in any other column will be required to put a cross mark opposite each name. This form of ballot differs materially from any used since the enactment of the Baker ballot law in 1891. Col. John A. Glenn, Corporation Deputy Auditor General, has prepared the plan and the ballot is expected to give more general satisfaction than any yet adopted.

The Howard Church Case.

In the Supreme Court, this week: Justice Dean disposes of a factional fight between two factions of the Church of the Disciples of Christ, at Howard, this county, in a lengthy opinion. H. L. Harvey and others locked the church when the elders came to meet to settle the membership of 45 persons who were dropped from the rolls without notice. The meeting was held in the open air, and R. C. Leathers and A. J. Gardner were deposed as elders. The elders of Eagleville and Lock Haven were asked to take charge. The lower court upheld this action. Justice Dean holds that the meeting at which the action was taken was unlawful, and that, according to the law of the Disciples' church, the action of the congregation is final.

Sunday Signatures Good.

The Pension department has been notified that pension papers signed Sunday, October 4th, are good and will be accepted. Agent Skinner was not sure whether the Sunday law applying to the signatures for receints and deeds would hold good, and, fearing that many pension papers would not be valid, he urged the department at Washington for an opinion on the subject.

What a Woman Does.

Who says a woman has nothing to do? In one year she cooks breakfast, dinner and supper each 365 times, washes the dishes 1,095 times, gets the children ready for school twice a day for 180 days, and puts the baby to sleep 1460 times, not to mention a few other odd jobs.

Robbers at Reedsville.

The store of Horton & Floyd at the above place was broken into by robbers a few nights ago and $200 worth of valuables stolen, including jewelry, clothing and toilet articles. The burglars gained an entrance by cutting out one of the large panes of glass. There is no clue to the robbers.

Caused a Brisk Trade.

The frequent house breaking in Centre Hall the last week has created quite a trade among the merchants in disposing of bars and locks. Revolvers and amunition were a staple article and enough have been sold to equip a small regiment. A thief tackling a house these times will likely get a warm reception. What the people hope for is a funeral or two, and such is not improbable.

Rain Interfered.

The Christian Endeavor held a sociable Tuesday evening in the Sunday school room of the Evangelical church, and it was fairly well attended. The rain kept a great many away, buts everal dollars was netted the society. Refreshments consisted of sandwiches, cake and coffee.

Mifflin County Deaths.

In Lewistown, John A. Brought, aged 64, and Mrs. Cath. B. Brisbin, aged 64. Annie Lantz, of Belleville, aged 38 ; in Menno, Fanny Rheil, aged 54, and David A. Hostetler, aged 54.

—The Philadelphia Branch leads in common sense clothing at common sense prices—hard time prices. They look for only a fair profit there. In many of the goods they sell they don't get any.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

G. W. RUMBERGER.

We herewith present the picture of one of our most popular county officials, Mr. George W. Rumberger, the present efficient Register and Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

His first term of office will expire the first Monday of January, next, at which date his second term will commence—for the people mean to re-elect him. As a public official he has given entire satisfaction. Courteous to all, obliging to a fault, and always in the most pleasant humor. Visit his office vault and examine the files and records of his office and you will come out more fully convinced than ever that he should be re-elected. All his work and records are in faultless order. Being an excellent penman, his records are neat and clean and his writing can be as easily read as print. The people know a good officer when they have him and we predict for him the largest vote ever given any candidate for that position.

He is a self-made man and possessed of a blameless character.

Arbor Day.

State Superintendent Schaffer has designated Friday, October 23, as Autumn Arbor Day.. The superintendent in his proclamation says: "A waste acre which produces nothing is a reproach to any country, as much as a wasted life is a disgrace to him who has led it. Therefore, lend the weight of your character and example to the public duty of covering the barren hills and mountain tops of the state with trees, whose leaves will distil moisture into the air, whose trunks and bark will furnish material for our industries, and whose roots will aid in producing fresh soil to replace that which is washed from our fields, down the streams and rivers into the ocean."

Corn Was Free.

A few evenings ago one of our young men was across the valley spending the evening with a maiden fair and young. It was close towards the 'we sma' hours when he started on his way home. He was moving along quietly, and when passing a cornfield he noticed a horse and truck wagon standing along the fence. At this hour of the night this was an exceedingly unusual procedure, and he pursued his investigations still further. In the field busily husking corn were three persons, two men and a half grown boy. They did'nt notice their audience and kept on at the shock. They were unmolested and the young man passed on. The corn was said to have been brought to Centre Hall.

Left the Hat Pin.

A cow died in Lock Haven recently, and as there was some difficulty about diagnosing the disease that killed the bovine, an examination was made after death, when it was found that a large hat pin had penetrated the animal's heart. That organ was of immense size and the indications were that the pin had been in the cow's heart for several months. It is supposed the cow had eaten a woman and the hat pin was all that was left of her.

Cure For Diphtheria.

George McCool, living at Donation, Huntingdon county, says several of his children, who have had the diphtheria and were given up by the doctors, were cured by procuring some fresh pine tar, burning it and applying it as a plaster on their throats. This is the second time that he has tried this cure with successful results, and has recommended it to others with like result.

Still Drilling for Water.

Alf Krape is now down over 150 feet in rock drilling a well in Colyer's yard, but has not yet got down to water. In reporting last week of having found water at 111 feet, it turned out to be only a "pocket" containing about two barrels, and the drill has been set to work again.

Let the drilling go on, China is right below. If water misses rice is sure.

Wedded—Bierly-Erhard.

At the Meth. E. parsonage, Spring Mills, on Oct. 8, by Rev. T. S. Faus, Mr. Edwin S. Bierly and Miss Sadie E. Erhard, both of Rebersburg.

BRICK FOR SALE.

From 90,000 to 100,000 brick, of the burned Jack house in Boalsburg, are offered for sale in large or small quantities, and good as new. Offered for sale at a bargain. Apply to Frank. McFarlane, agent, Boalsburg. 1m

AT THE RING OF THE

School Bell

Tens of thousands of the men of the next generation pack up their books and turn their steps towards the school house. Happy days are they for the boy who is well-clothed and well shod; and that reminds us that we have, for various reasons, been the recognized leaders in boys' footwear in this town. Special attention has been paid to shoes for the little men, and this Fall we are better fixed than ever before to clothe their little feet. And we don't forget their little sisters, either.

BEAUTIFUL MEDALLION FREE.

Ask for a card.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

A line of Handkerchiefs. Fine India Linen, plain ⅛ in. hem, at 5c—would be cheap at double that price. —GARMANS.

One particular style of Dress Goods, a little check with silk mixed, at 50c. Words will not describe it. All the pretty Crepon effects in Silk and Wool, and Wool and Mohair. The Serges from 25c to 50c are remarkable value, especially with the rising market. —GARMANS.

A very excellent 5c outing Flannel suitable for shirts or skirts, not in remnants or damaged, but regular stock goods. —GARMANS.

The new style Pencil Box, lock and key, chalk slate pencil, lead pencil, ruler and sponge, all for 5c; worth three times what we ask. A Tablet for 5c with fine writing paper. —GARMANS.

Choicest Lancaster Ginghoms, red and all colors, 5c.—GARMANS

The new line of Plates—bread, butter and deserts, are immense, from 5c to 15c each. One or a dozen at same price.

GARMAN'S STORE.

BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

"Listen what he is 'gwine to say:"

W. R. BRACHBILL

WANTS TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT

FURNITURE.

Everybody will tell you that we are headquarters for good, srtistic furniture at lowest prices. We are now offering a

Solid Antique Oak Chamber Suit, 8 pieces, with Large Bevel Glass, Regular Price, $28, Our Price, $18.75.

Also have a few of those fine Cobbler and Saddle Seat Rockers, which are going fast, only $2.99.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Telephone, 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

WE ADVERTISE FACTS--NOT FAKES.

There are two ways of advertising your business.

The first and true way is by advertising FACTS. We mean by this, advertising your goods in their true light, misrepresenting nothing whatever, substituting nothing "just as good,"—and above all, selling your merchandise strictly as advertised.

The second is by advertising FAKES, which in short means any scheme to draw a crowd.

We mean to build our business on a solid foundation.

Whatever you see in the Globe's advertisements are

FACTS--NOT FAKES!

This week we advertise two big bargains. Something that you cannot afford to miss. If you cannot be at our store in person to take advantage of the advertisement, send for samples, which we always cheerfully send on application. We prepay express charges upon all packages to the amount of $5.00 and over.

WE DEFY COMPETITORS TO MATCH OUR BARGAINS.

Bargain No. 1

Comprises:

8 yards All Wool Dress goods in any of the following shades: Black, 3 shades of Brown, 2 shades of Green, Cardinal, Navy Blue, Red and Drab, 6 yards Rustle Lining, 1½ yards best Silicia, 1 set Stays, 1 Card Hooks and Eyes, 1 Spool 100-yd. Silk, 1 Spool Cotton, 1 yard Skirt Stiffening, and ¾ yd. of Fibre for sleeves,

FOR $2.98

Bargain No. 2

Comprises :

8 yards Half Wool Serge in any of the shades of Bargain No 1, with the exception of Drab.
Same Linings and Trimmings,

FOR $2.39

When ordering samples, designate which Bargain you desire.

We Rely on Low Prices to Get Your Trade--On Fair Treatment to Retain It.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low prices and Terrors to All Competitors."